

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 1.

## PACKERS TO INVADE FRANCE?

The New York Herald used up a lot of space one day this week with a story about an alleged plan of Chicago packers to establish a chain of packinghouses in France and get control of the market there. The Herald's Paris Bureau cabled an interview with M. Vacher, a big French stock raiser, in which he is quoted as follows:

"The report is not a canard. It is a serious proposition already under way. Of course the companies which are to operate in France will be French in name, but from thoroughly reliable information I am able to say that the Armour Company is at the bottom of the whole affair. There is nothing to prevent the arrival of such an enterprise, perfectly legitimate in nature.

"Three French companies are constituted. One of them will operate an establishment at Bonneuil, near Paris; another will be located in Havre and another in Bordeaux. Thus the entire field, from a French commercial point of view, will be covered. Naturally, these three companies will be distinct and apart at the commencement, but nothing could be easier than fusion at the proper time. Work has already begun on at least one of these plants."

Dispatches from Chicago quote the specific denial of J. Ogden Armour that his company is interested in any such scheme, and other packers also make a similar emphatic denial. If American capital is interested in the French plan, it is not that of the big Chicago packers named in the reports.

## PROCESS BUTTER MUST BE MARKED.

The legal counsel of the Internal Revenue bureau of the United States Treasury has approved the ruling made by Solicitor McCabe, of the Department of Agriculture, concerning regulations under the pure food law and the special butter statute. This means that in future under the new regulations which are jointly based on the renovated butter and pure food laws, it will be necessary for renovated and processed butter to bear a legend certifying its character, such legend to be clearly marked not only upon butter sold by the manufacturer to the retailer, but also upon butter of these classes when sold by the retailer to the consumer.

Heretofore, it appears, there has been a practice among retailers under which renovated butter was relabeled and sold as special brands. This will now be unlawful. No distinction will be made in the new regulations between renovated and processed butter. The regulations will probably be issued about July 10.

## FOREIGN MEATS ARE BARRED

Under a ruling of the federal Board of Food and Drug Inspection made this week at Washington all foreign meat products offered for import into the United States must be accompanied by a consular certificate stating that they have been officially inspected both before and after slaughter. The standard of inspection required must be as rigid as that to which American meat products are subjected.

This ruling practically puts all foreign meat imports on the same basis as American meats as far as inspection requirements are concerned. It is what the trade in the United States has demanded ever since the enactment of the legislation which put home meats under a rigid inspection law and left imported meat products under the less rigid requirements of the food law. Foreign products are now to be subjected to an equally severe test.

The practical effect of this new ruling will be to shut out practically all foreign meat imports, as Belgium and Uruguay are the only foreign nations having an inspection system as rigid and effective as ours.

German and Italian sausage and delicatessen imports will suffer most. Those countries do not at present have an inspection system considered sufficient under our regulations, and their heavy exports to the United States of meat products and foods in which animal products have a part will hereafter be shut out.

The ruling, issued at Washington on Wednesday by the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, Department of Agriculture—of which Dr. Wiley, Dr. Dunlap and Solicitor McCabe are the members—practically excludes from importation meat and meat products not officially inspected before and after killing and not having a certificate to that effect, vised by an American consular representative, attached to the package. This decision extends to imported meats and meat products the same regulations to which domestic articles are subjected, except that the former are also required to pass the usual custom house inspection for wholesomeness and adulteration upon arrival in the United States.

## DEPORT CONDEMNED FOOD IMPORTS.

The Federal Board of Food and Drug Inspection has ordered within the past week the deportation of eleven consignments of various

food products and their return to the markets in which they originated, because they failed to comply with the federal food regulations. This is the policy which the Board intends to pursue in future with regard to all unsatisfactory foreign consignments of foods and drugs.

The policy of exclusion will be considerably extended as the new rulings take effect with reference to various preservatives and coloring matters. The Board does not consider the size or character of any consignment, and has determined not to have data on these topics submitted to it. It confines its attention to the quality of the goods and their freedom from prohibited substances. Imports of foreign meats and meat products come under this ruling.

## AWAIT REPORT OF MEAT EXPERTS.

The Department of Agriculture will issue a revised and codified form of the meat inspection regulations as soon as the report of the special board of pathologists on several features of the inspection system is submitted. Some delay in the publication of the revised regulations has occurred in consequence of the failure of the advisory committee of scientists, appointed by Secretary Wilson, to render its report. This committee included pathologists from all of the leading universities and was requested to consider and report upon that part of the old regulations which relates to diseased carcasses and certain of the tests for establishing the fitness of meats for human food under given conditions. It had been expected that this committee would report its findings a good while ago, and the report is now momentarily expected. The new regulations, which are now complete with the exception of the sections in charge of the pathologists, will probably be published about the middle of July.

## PROTEST PRESERVATIVE RULING.

The National Association of Food Manufacturers has filed a protest with Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou against the recently adopted regulations under the food law regarding preservatives and coloring matter, most of which are prohibited. Under the law Secretaries Wilson, Straus and Cortelyou must approve the regulations. The two first named have already done so, but it is probable that Secretary Cortelyou will hold a hearing before deciding.

## WILL NOT BUY DISEASED COWS

The situation in the controversy between packers and livestock commission men over the purchase of female cattle subject to post-mortem inspection remains practically unchanged. The packers stand firm in their determination to refuse to buy diseased she cattle, and the result is a dead butcher stock market. Shippers do not dare send their stuff to market, for they can find only a small outlet for it, while prices for all she stuff are absolutely demoralized.

The action of the St. Joseph commission men in coming to an agreement with the packers by which suspected cattle are bought subject to post-mortem examination was followed by similar action on the part of commission interests at St. Paul. The commission men at these two points were hailed as "traitors" by the livestock papers at other centers, and have had a mountain of abuse heaped on them for their "betrayal" of the "cause."

### Have Avoided the Real Issue.

This is characteristic of the campaign conducted by the commission interests in this instance. Whether purposely or not, they still continue to misinterpret the attitude of the packers on this question. Instead of meeting the packers' argument fairly, they have deliberately appealed to the prejudices and passions of their clients, and have attempted to make them believe that the sole object of the packers was to throttle competition and get control of the livestock markets. They have hoisted the old "beef trust" bugaboo and made that their battle standard.

The result is that they have pretty well succeeded in clouding the issue in the minds of the farmers and shippers. The ultimate aim of the movement—to eradicate disease from the herds, and thus not only save packers' losses and protect public health, but also improve the situation of the stockraisers themselves—has been lost sight of.

Instead of realizing that he should clean up his farm and try to wipe out disease from among his herds, the farmer has been fed with "beef trust oppression" stories until he is blind to the real facts of the situation, and

is ready to fight any proposition that may be made, whether it is for his benefit or not.

That is apparently what the commission interests want. If they can keep the farmer and shipper "riled" against the packers, they hope to prolong the fight. They have assumed the role of "champions" of the shipper and stockraiser, and it would be a blow to their prestige and pride were they defeated, regardless of the righteousness of their cause.

As it is, they have put themselves in the attitude of champions of deception in trading and disease in cattle-raising. They seem to be in a bad hole, which may account for the heat they show whenever the subject is mentioned.

Public sentiment, so far as consumers are concerned, is with the packers in this fight. The public, and even the usually hasty daily press, appear to realize that it is a fight for clean meat as well as for fair business methods. They know the movement for the eradication of disease must begin on the farm, and they know the careless farmer will not clean up until he is compelled to.

Even high beef prices have not turned public sentiment against the packers. For once the public is "on to the situation," and the commission men are getting small sympathy from that quarter. Their only support comes from those whose pocketbooks are likely to suffer by the proposed reform, beginning with themselves and including shippers of tuberculous cattle and those who furnish the financial support for this trade.

No one of them appears to have stopped to think how such a reform would ultimately work out; how a temporary loss at this time, stimulating cleaner methods in breeding and feeding and handling, would in the end bring more profit to all concerned.

Meanwhile the packers are standing well together and the only market the shippers of diseased cow stuff can find for their cattle is among uninspected local slaughterers and butchers, who appear willing to take advantage of the demoralized market to peddle diseased meat to their customers at an increased profit to themselves.

## COMPLETE FIGURES OF MAY MEAT EXPORTS

Complete official reports of exports of meat and allied products for the month of May and for the eleven months of the fiscal year were made public this week by the government Bureau of Statistics. Exports of meat products for the month show a slight gain compared to May of last year, the values for May, 1907, being \$16,581,700, against \$16,348,205 for May, 1906. For the eleven months of the year the showing was over six million dollars below that of the same period a year ago. For the eleven months this year export totals were \$179,379,919, against \$186,097,700 last year.

For the month gains and losses about offset each other. The canned meat export loss was over 75 per cent. and there was a falling off of a million and a half in bacon exports, both of which were offset by an increase of five millions in exports of hams. Variations in other commodities were small. For the eleven months of the year the six million dollar loss

was made up of a decrease in canned meat exports of five and a half millions; bacon, eight millions; lard, two and a half millions; cured beef, one million; and other losses in fresh pork, oleo oil, oleomargarine, etc. The gains were in hams and salt pork, three millions each; hard compounds, two millions; tallow, over two millions; fresh beef, a million and a half; and smaller gains in mutton, sausage meats and sausage casings.

The export movement for May is shown at a glance in the following table, which includes both meat and allied products, and also meat animals.

### Meat Products.

	May, 1907.	May, 1906.
Canned beef, lbs.....	1,022,642	4,478,252
Value.....	\$104,057	\$435,929
Fresh beef, lbs.....	27,977,257	26,010,794
Value.....	\$2,640,577	\$2,328,677
Cured beef, lbs.....	4,647,037	5,583,719
Value.....	\$280,246	\$324,983
Tallow, lbs.....	11,643,975	6,878,336
Value.....	\$602,479	\$355,030
Bacon, lbs.....	14,467,516	28,045,439
Value.....	\$1,650,173	\$5,123,476

Hams, lbs.....	18,670,218	15,900,851
Value.....	\$2,246,875	\$1,097,442
Canned pork, lbs.....	209,476	467,502
Value.....	\$25,750	\$46,845
Fresh pork, lbs.....	1,064,935	887,782
Value.....	\$106,115	\$86,635
Salted or pickled pork, lbs.....	12,440,537	10,288,038
Value.....	\$1,209,546	\$895,050
Lard, lbs.....	48,034,216	51,616,044
Value.....	\$4,529,365	\$4,310,220
Lard compounds, etc., lbs.....	5,938,635	5,206,943
Value.....	\$487,214	\$323,468
Mutton, lbs.....	70,647	51,040
Value.....	\$7,581	\$5,253
Oleo oil, lbs.....	21,340,932	16,815,322
Value.....	\$1,829,111	\$1,419,169
Oleomargarine, lbs.....	299,920	1,362,214
Value.....	\$309,879	\$120,527
Poultry and game, value.....	\$217,258	\$232,723
Sausage and s. meats, lbs.....	657,437	745,159
Value.....	\$77,189	\$91,751
Sausage casings, value.....	\$240,857	\$202,282
All other meat prod's, val.....	\$304,128	\$353,395

Total meat products, value \$16,581,700 \$16,348,205

### By Products and Allied Products.

Bones, hoofs, horns, etc., value.....	\$8,424	\$15,742
Eggs, doz.....	\$69,269	470,833
Value.....	\$158,452	\$95,520
Butter, lbs.....	387,171	968,586
Value.....	\$86,755	\$158,677
Feathers, value.....	\$26,225	\$41,405
Fertilizers (except crude phosphates), tons.....	1,876	1,067
Value.....	\$58,527	\$28,673
Glue, lbs.....	315,909	368,788
Value.....	\$31,947	\$33,577
Grease and soap st'k, value.....	\$509,472	\$396,026
Hides and skins, lbs.....	1,057,993	1,383,048
Value.....	\$117,326	\$176,831
Lard oil, gals.....	11,051	14,683
Value.....	\$7,849	\$9,639
Soap (except toilet or fancy), lbs.....	7,808,501	2,818,811
Value.....	\$333,309	\$117,589

### Meat Animals.

Cattle, head.....	39,265	57,901
Value.....	\$3,358,417	\$3,821,954
Hogs, head.....	315,909	2,622
Value.....	\$37,695	\$30,900
Sheep, head.....	8,635	10,926
Value.....	\$53,789	\$105,362

Total meat animals, value \$3,440,901 \$3,958,246

Export values for the eleven months of the fiscal year ending with May, compared with previous years, were as follows:

	1907.	1906.
Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Canned beef.....	1,451,948	6,141,237
Fresh beef.....	23,841,127	22,301,625
Salt or pick'd beef.....	3,456,468	4,452,070
Other cured beef.....	101,522	21,868
Tallow.....	6,368,378	4,177,827
Bacon.....	24,659,295	32,654,152
Hams.....	21,301,917	18,318,024
Canned pork.....	268,964	1,146,273
Fresh pork.....	1,069,224	1,187,836
Salt or pick'd pork.....	13,717,734	10,882,132
Lard.....	53,340,818	55,888,323
Lard compounds.....	5,643,626	3,824,666
Mutton.....	75,702	45,753
Oleo oil.....	15,300,331	15,551,637
Oleomargarine.....	490,457	965,739
Poultry and game.....	1,027,492	1,346,618
Sausage and s. meats.....	819,751	937,767
Sausage casings.....	3,131,830	2,428,041
Tot. meat products.....	179,379,919	186,097,700
	150,564,720	

### AMERICAN GLUE COMPANY FINANCES.

Material gains in earnings and surplus were shown in the annual report of the American Glue Co. for the fiscal year ended May 31, made public this week. In this report the company's net earnings were stated at \$281,912, which was \$50,755 over the previous year, while the total net profits were given as \$983,606, an increase of \$95,840. Depreciation charges aggregated \$80,000, \$30,000 more, and dividend disbursements involved \$144,154, or \$8,082 more than in the preceding year, leaving a total surplus of \$759,452, a gain of \$57,758.

The company's directors declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$4 a share on the \$1,304,300 of preferred stock, payable on Aug. 1 to shareholders of record on July 2. The company's general balance sheet, as of May 31, showed total assets of \$3,780,435, compared with \$3,789,075 at the corresponding time last year. Of the total assets \$834,734 represented cash and accounts receivable; \$1,087,193, merchandise and manufactures in process; \$448,212, real estate and machinery; \$710,294, stocks owned, and \$700,090 patent rights and good will.



# COTTON OIL AND MEAL ABROAD

## Market Conditions in the Netherlands Reviewed

By J. L. Benton, Special Agent Bureau of Manufactures.\*

The Netherlands is the best individual customer among the family of nations for American cottonseed oil, buying, in 1906, 12,976,717 gallons, of the value of \$4,236,638, being an increase over 1905 of 1,390,870 gallons. The purchase by the Netherlands is greater than that by France and Germany combined.

The gradual increase in the sale of cotton oil to the Netherlands is due almost entirely to the margarine manufacturer. He is very friendly to the American product, because with its use he secures the very best results. It is estimated that at least 85 per cent. of the cotton oil received from the United States enters into the manufacture of margarine. This industry is one of vast importance in the Netherlands and is now in a more prosperous condition than ever before.

Practically no cotton oil from the United States is used directly as a cooking fat. Rape-seed oil and a low-grade English cotton oil are the principal cooking oils, though margarine and a compound lard manufactured in Holland are the most extensively used for cooking purposes. A leading broker in oils told me that there was a great future in this country for American cotton oil as a direct cooking fat. A small quantity of American cotton oil is taken by the compound lard manufacturer in this country, though this is not an industry of great importance. Small quantities go direct to the soap manufacturer.

### Our Cotton-Meal Trade Is Small.

The trade of the United States with the Netherlands in cotton meal is so small that the figures look ridiculous. Less than 30,000 tons were received in 1906, and the trade here conservatively estimates that not over 20 per cent. of that was consumed in this country, the bulk going to the German trade on the Rhine. The Netherlands in 1906 imported 237,000 tons of linseed meal, 29,000 tons peanut meal, and only 28,000 tons of American cotton meal.

I have been unable to find any explanation of that situation, and am forced to the conclusion that the manufacturer in the United States has not given the meal trade in the Netherlands the attention it should have. There is in this country, especially in the northern section, a vast dairy business, and in all sections much time is devoted to cattle raising. The grass season is about the same as in the southern part of the United States, from April 1 to December, and during the remaining part of the year commercial feedstuffs are used. There is evidently an excellent opportunity to place cotton meal with the Holland feeder.

The trade of the United States with the Netherlands shows up well and has gradually increased during the past ten years. The exports for 1906 show an increase of 30 per cent. over 1905. American cotton meal, which is practically unknown in this country, has contributed nothing toward this.

The idea is prevalent that the Dutch experiment stations have found something wrong with cotton meal. I had a conference with the

director of the laboratory at Goes, who informed me that they have never been able to find anything wrong and now felt quite sure that they would not. For fifty years the Dutch feeder and farmer have been feeding cake, and it will be far easier for the American manufacturer to furnish the cake than it will be to educate these people to a different method of feeding. They think that the cake is ground in order to use some adulterant.

### Competitors of Cottonseed.

In the Netherlands only two oil-bearing seeds are cultivated—linseed and rape seed. Linseed, peanuts, rape seed, and sesame seed are the four oil-bearing seeds manufactured in this country that compete with the products of the American cottonseed. The oil cakes from the seed manufactured here are not sufficient. The imports of commercial oil cakes and meal are as follows:

	1906. Pounds.	1905. Pounds.
Linseed cake and meal...	475,472,800	408,207,800
Cotton cake and meal....	65,793,400	75,202,000
Rape-seed cake and meal...	9,743,800	10,238,000
Peanut cake and meal....	85,140	81,620

For the consumption of these feedstuffs the Netherlands have available domestic animals as follows: Dairy cows, 1,690,463; horses, 295,277; sheep, 606,785; goats, 165,497; hogs, 861,840. For this number of domestic animals the Netherlands statistics for 1905 show available 2,982,015 acres of pasture lands, with the grass season about the same as in the southern part of the United States. They show for their total area 134 head of cows for every square mile, as compared with 18 head for the United States.

## TEXAS COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' BIG MEETING

The thirteenth annual convention of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association was held last week at Galveston, Texas, the chief features of the meeting being chronicled in last week's issue of The National Provisioner. Nearly 50 new members were added to the association's lists and the sessions were productive of great benefit. Ed. Woodall, of Hillsboro, one of the big men of the association, was elected president; R. L. Heflin, of Galveston, one of the leading brokers and exporters of the country, vice-president; J. A. Underwood, of Honey Grove, treasurer; and the veteran, Major Robert Gibson, of Dallas, was once more chosen secretary.

The visitors were warmly welcomed to Galveston and their stay was made delightful, as usual. After the opening ceremonies on the first day, Secretary Gibson read his annual report, in the course of which he said:

"These meetings held year after year have been of untold pleasure and benefit to our members and the trade engaged in the cottonseed products business by perfecting the rules and regulations governing transactions and preparing for settlement of differences by arbitration committees under these rules within our own organization, and in fact with organized committees for the protection of every interest likely to be assailed in the conduct of our business.

"The condition of our association financially and otherwise is good. Our membership on May 31 was a total of 190 members, say 121 mills, 47 regular and 28 associate members. A gain of some 17 members for the year, and we have a balance in our treasury of \$2,075.83, divided as follows: To credit of regular fund, \$1,390.53, and to

credit of bureau of publicity, \$685.30, as per statements in detail as made by Mr. Charles Byers, auditor, and respectfully submitted for your consideration."

### Feeding Formulas and Cost.

The feeding formulas of the largest feeder in Netherlands are here given. Not one of the four formulas contains a particle of cotton meal. This feeder, Mr. H. A. Hanken, directeur of Wilhelmina Polder, located at Goes, stated that it had been a long time since he had used any cotton meal, and that he had no prejudice against it, but cake was wanted and not meal. At this time he is testing the merits of a formula containing molasses. The formulas given me are as follows:

Formula 1: Meat (meal), 1½ kilos; corn meal, 1 kilo; linseed cake, 1 kilo; mangels, 60 kilos.

Formula 2: Corn meal, 1 kilo; linseed cake, 2 kilos; beans, 1 kilo; peanut cake, 1 kilo; mangels, 40 kilos.

For milch cows: Mangels, 20 kilos; ensilage, 12 kilos; linseed cake, 20 kilos; hay, 10 kilos; beans, 1½ kilos.

For pigs: Meat meal, ¼ kilo; pea meal, ½ kilo; barley meal, 2 kilos; corn meal, 1 kilo.

The cost of the different feedstuffs used, as given by Mr. Hanken, are as follows: Mangels, per ton, \$2.40; meat meal, per 100 kilos, \$5.50; corn meal, per 100 kilos, \$2.80; hay, per 100 kilos, \$1.90; linseed cake, per 100 kilos, \$3.40.

### Prospect for Increased Use of Cotton Meal.

The possibility for the extended use of cotton meal in the Netherlands is good. It has been suggested that the introduction of cotton meal as a feeding article would have to be (Continued on page 28.)

In his annual address President John W. O'Neill, of Clarksville, reviewed the work of the various committees during the past year, the success of the bureau of publicity and the mutual insurance bureau, the inspection and weighing work at Galveston, the legislative work, etc. Concerning a vital point he said:

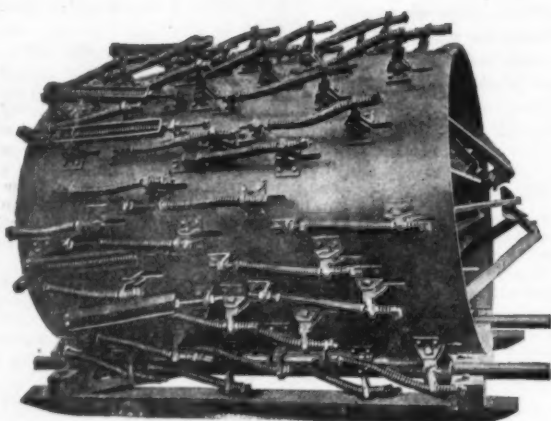
"I desire to call your attention to the practice of many of our members in making contracts for the disposition of products with persons and firms who are not members of our association. Permit me to remind you that in each instance of this kind you do so at your peril, as it places you at the mercy of the other party; you have no means for the settlement of any differences other than you can obtain in the courts of the country. Your rules make it impossible to arbitrate differences with parties who are not members of our association. Instances have occurred the past season where quantities of products were contracted with parties outside of our association, and in numerous cases with parties who have been expelled from this association. Many of these contracts were repudiated by the purchaser whenever their interests conflicted with the terms of the contracts as made, while the seller had no redress.

"Each year there is published a list of our members. I would urge you to consult this list frequently, ascertain who are members of our organization, and wherever all things are equal to confine your transactions within your own association, it being but fair that our members should have the preference of the business."

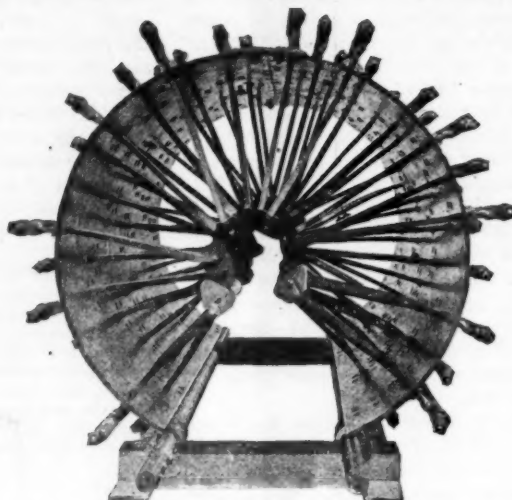
(Continued on page 44.)

\* Report to the Bureau from Rotterdam, giving the first comprehensive review of the situation in Holland. Mr. Benton is a well-known cottonseed products expert now making a special investigation of foreign market conditions.

# BOSS HOG SCRAPER



Outside of Steel Scraper Shell. It is 5 ft. long, 3 1/4 ft. wide.  
Has 68 scrapers. Scraper arms are 15 in. long.



Inside of Steel Scraper Shell. Shell can be fitted to other horizontal scraping machines.

There is practically no wear to this machine. Only one out and return movement of scraper arms for every hog that passes through cylinder. Scraper arms are attached to flange bearings and operate through slot in shell; guided by these and spring rods, they are compelled to move in the same radius regardless of the size of the hog.

Wearing parts are all outside of shell away from water and dirt. Inside of shell is smooth so spray water washes hair and dirt through open bottom. Shell is in two halves, arranged for quick opening. In addition to 68 scrapers in shell, complete machine has revolving scrapers over which the hog is drawn before entering shell, thus thoroughly scraping that portion of the hog that rides on the carrier as it passes through the scrapers.

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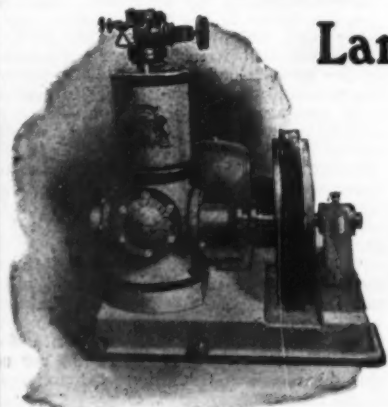
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## TRADE GLEANINGS

The American Glue Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of \$4 a share on preferred stock, payable August 1.

A company is being organized at Fayette, Ala., to have a capital stock of \$25,000, for the purpose of establishing an oil and fertilizer plant.

The Lehman Cattle Export Company, of Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock.

Fire on July 1 destroyed the factory of the Leather Specialty Company at Warren, Pa.

The large packing plant of the Walla Walla Meat and Cold Storage Company at Walla Walla, Wash., is nearing completion.

The Bigbee Fertilizer Company, recently incorporated with \$300,000 capital stock, will establish a plant to have an annual capacity of \$40,000 tons at Montgomery, Ala.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company will install a fertilizer plant at Sheffield, Ala.

Jesse Thompson, of Suwanee, Ga., contemplates establishing a cottonseed oil mill at Garfield, Ga.

The Bulloch Oil Mills propose to erect a fertilizer mixing plant in connection with oil mills at Statesboro, Ga.

E. J. Nott, W. L. Pearman and C. J. Smith have organized a company with \$40,000 capital stock at Cleveland, Miss., for the purpose of erecting a cottonseed oil mill.

The Central Cotton Oil Company, Jackson, Miss., is installing an additional press.

The Pinetops Oil & Guano Company, of Pinetops, N. C., will, it is reported, double the capacity of its mill.

The Morgan Oil and Fertilizer Company, of Red Springs, N. C., is erecting additions to its seed and hull storage rooms, and will install huller, seed cleaner and water tank.

The Statesville Oil and Fertilizer Company, Statesville, N. C., will make a number of improvements to its plant.

The Rowesville Cotton Oil Company, of Rowesville, S. C., is installing additional separating machinery in its plant.

The Magnolia Cotton Oil Company, of Houston, Tex., recently incorporated with \$100,000, will commence the erection of its mill, which will be three stories high, 120 x 176 feet.

M. Block, of Macon, Ga., contemplates the establishment of a slaughter house and cold storage plant in that city.

The Wood & Hyde Company, of Gloversville, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock to manufacture leather by J. E. Wood, W. D. Hyde, W. L. Ernst, A. M. Wood and H. B. Wood.

### FAVORS THE BOSS HOG SCRAPER.

The longer it is used the more certain it seems that the Boss Hog Scraper, manufactured by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., is deserving of special consideration for its excellent work. Mr. Fred Schroth, of the J. & F. Schroth Packing Co., Cincinnati, O., who have been using a Boss Hog Scraper for several months, has this to say:

"The Boss Hog Scraper is operating very satisfactorily. We kill from 250 to 300 hogs daily, and the manner in which a 100 lb. or 600 lb. hog can be scraped without changing the machine is one of the numerous good features. We consider this machine the best that has come under our observation."

### TARIFF AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE.

In the French Senate this week, according to cable dispatches, foreign minister Pichon stated that a reciprocal tariff arrangement would shortly be completed between France and the United States. He said he had asked the American Government to recognize that the advantages conceded to German commerce were due to France under the previous Franco-American treaties and that the United States could not and had not refused to extend to France an arrangement like the one arrived at with Germany. One difficulty in the way of a final understanding, M. Pichon pointed out, was the question of the regulations of the Chambers of Commerce of France, but the French explanations on the subject were believed to be satisfactory.

American meat interests, which have been practically boycotted in many particulars by French tariff regulations, and American cotton oil interests, which are threatened with a prohibitive duty on American oil, will be interested in the outcome of this tariff agreement, if such an agreement actually goes through.

### PHILIPPINE FOOD LAW.

Information has been received at Washington concerning a newly-adopted food law for the Philippine Islands, which follows the federal food law in general, but makes special regulations to suit Philippine conditions. There is also added a section providing that as to shipments in transit when it passed, they shall be treated with consideration on arrival at Philippine ports, and shall be deported only under such regulations as the customs authorities shall make for the occasion.

This application to the islands of the same laws as prevail in the United States concerning preparation of foods will remove from the American exporters a heavy handicap under which they have been laboring. They have not been permitted to prepare food products for their Philippine trade in other form than that dictated for domestic trade, yet their competitors have been allowed to send into the islands products in which preservatives were used that are not allowed here.

### TANNERIES IN JAPAN.

In the great Japanese industrial center, Osaka, there are nearly 50 tanneries, almost all of small importance, employing 1,150 workmen and 360 women. These tanneries deal annually with hides to the value of about 766,000 yen (one yen about 50 cents), of which 727,000 represent large oxhides. The hides are almost exclusively of Japanese origin, chiefly from the slaughter houses of Osaka and Kobe. The price of the hides has risen recently to 12 to 13 yen each. For the tanning oak bark from the islands of Shikoku and Hokkaido is employed, but tanning materials from America are also employed. Osaka also possesses a large factory for machine belting, which has existed for twenty years and uses European machinery. The raw material comes principally from Germany, for the Japanese hides are not suitable for this manufacture. This factory has produced in one year about 600,000 yen of merchandise, of which 60,000 yen were exported to China and Corea. About 150 hands, working 10 hours a day, are employed all the year round.

## PROPOSAL

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. ARMY, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., July 5, 1907.—Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city during the month of August, 1907, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, D. C., February 12, 1907, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, July 16th, 1907, and then opened. Where the quantities required are not specified such quantities as may be called for by this office from August 1st to August 31st, 1907, inclusive, are meant. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened July 16th, 1907," and addressed to D. L. Brainard, Lieut.-Col., D. C. G., U. S. Army.

### LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SHIPMENTS.

Arrivals of live stock at seven interior primary markets during May totaled 3,292,809 head, figures slightly less than the total for May, 1906, 3,330,985, but above the corresponding 1905 total of 3,276,930 head. Smaller receipts as compared with 1906 are reported by Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, and St. Paul, while Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Sioux City show larger returns.

With the exception of hogs, all classes of animals show smaller receipts for the month as compared with the May, 1906, figures. Cattle show a total of 647,881 head, compared with 700,404 for the corresponding 1906 period; calves, 76,214, compared with 78,184; sheep, 577,548, compared with 735,913; and horses and mules, 24,940, compared with 28,318. The total receipts of hogs were 1,966,226, compared with 1,788,166 received at the seven primary markets during May, 1906, increases being recorded for every one of the markets with the exception of Omaha, Chicago alone showing an increase of about 12 per cent. and Kansas City one of 20 per cent.

Receipts of all classes of animals during the first five months of the year, 16,850,209 head, are, however, in excess of the corresponding 1906 and 1905 figures, 16,774,988 and 16,156,773 head, respectively, the favorable total being due to the larger receipts of cattle, and even more so of hogs, during the season. Decreased receipts for the season are shown by Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul, the number of animals received during the season at the more western points showing increased totals.

May shipments of packing-house products from Chicago totaled 199,658,869 pounds, being 26 per cent. below the corresponding 1906 shipments, though slightly above the 1905 shipments. Decreases are shown practically by all classes of food products, the largest decreases appearing under the heads of fresh beef, 74,607,697 pounds, compared with 106,832,598 shipped during May, 1906; cured meats, 65,497,236 pounds, compared with 80,881,074; canned meats, 3,734,625 pounds, compared with 14,091,825, and pickled beef, 2,062,900 pounds, compared with 7,199,300. Shipments for the first five months of the year, 1,031,660,341 pounds, are 14 per cent. below the corresponding 1906 figures.

Business chances on page 48.



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U.S. Inspected and Passed**

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Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon certainly taste good during the hot Summer months. For the "Fourth" Swift's Premium Boiled Ham, sliced for ham sandwiches, and Swift's Premium Bacon, fried crisp and brown, then used for club sandwiches, make a luncheon both appetizing and delicious. Be sure your dealer gives you Swift's PREMIUM—uniformly good for any meal of the day throughout the year.

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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

## New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

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### STAND FOR CLEAN MEAT

There has been practically no change in the female cattle controversy during the week, except that St. Paul has come into line with St. Joseph and is now selling subject to inspection. Other cities are expected to do likewise within a very short time. There is practically no outlet for any considerable quantity of female cattle under the old conditions. Receipts are very light and these have to be sold at very low prices and are peddled principally to local butchers. Packers are absolutely firm in their resolution to win this controversy. It means a great deal to them in having livestock raising places

cleaned up, but it will mean far more to the general public in the eradication of disease from domestic animals.

Cities in which uninspected establishments are located do not realize the fact that a considerable quantity of diseased meat is going into public consumption, and a severe jar will be necessary to make them wake up. It is in such places that the female cattle are being sold where they are sold at all, and germs of tuberculosis and other diseases are being communicated to human beings through these channels. This is a point which packers should emphasize to their local newspapers and city officials, and if public interest is awakened in this direction even this outlet will be shut off.

Temporary financial advantage must be forgotten by packers who would buy this stuff merely because larger competitors are out of the market. Even though complete unanimity may not be possible in some cities, owing to some concerns holding out for their temporary advantage, it is the duty of every packer to support this movement loyally, both in the general interest of the business and in that of the consumers who are the customers for packinghouse products. It may seem that temporary losses will occur from assuming this position, but far greater gains in reduced condemnations and generally better meat products will result from the trade holding firm in its resolution to buy female cattle only subject to post-mortem inspection.

It must be constantly borne in mind that if livestock raisers are compelled to eradicate disease from their female cattle, as they would do if they know that such stuff must be inspected before payment, there is no question but what disease in hogs, steers and other stock would be reduced to a minimum. The trade is holding very firmly now and doubtless will continue to do so. Such packers as have not fallen into line should do so without delay, in order to absolutely close all outlets for this stuff, except where it is what it is represented to be—healthy food material.

### A BUNG-STARTER

On March 1, 1906, coincident with the enforcement of the new and higher German tariff law, Austria-Hungary adopted a new tariff schedule which largely increased the duties on imports into that country. The new schedule hit a number of American export interests a hard blow, and there were protests at once against it. It appears from recent cable dispatches from Vienna that the American ambassador, Charles S. Francis, who used to be a newspaper editor up York State, has been doing vigorous work in behalf of American interests, and has at last induced the Austrian government to make an "important tariff concession" in the shape of

a reduction of the duty on American barrel bungs from 18 kronen per 100 kilos to the old rate of 8 kronen.

Barrel bungs do not appear in our government reports of exports as a separate item, but they are doubtless an important feature of our export trade, otherwise Ambassador Francis would not have interested himself so vigorously in the effort to get the duty on them reduced.

Cottonseed oil interests should take heart over this exhibition of Ambassador Francis' ability as a bung-starter. Now that he has succeeded in reducing the duty on bungs to the old figure, perhaps he can do something toward alleviating the present boycott on American cotton oil. Our exports of cottonseed oil to Austria-Hungary for the eleven months ending with May, 1907, were valued at \$48,722, compared to exports of \$1,631,328 for the same period of the previous year. In recent months oil exports to that country have wholly ceased, due entirely to the imposition by the new law of a duty of 40 kronen per 100 kilos, or about \$3.65 per 100 lbs. It would be interesting to know just how much attention has been paid by our State Department to the matter of restoring this important volume of trade.

### BETTER CAR SERVICE

Though freight traffic conditions throughout the country are still far from satisfactory, indications point to a gradual restoration of normal conditions and better results, due to more efficient service on the part of the railroads and also to a falling off in the tremendous volume of freight movements in most sections. What might be called the abnormal period of traffic has apparently passed its zenith, and the railroads are now beginning to catch up. Figures submitted by thirty-five car service associations throughout the country show that for the first five months of the year 12,956,633 cars were handled, compared to only 12,129,385 cars for the same period of 1906. This does not mean an increase in business, for shipments have probably been somewhat less, but it means that the railroads have had more cars to work with and have moved them more often, and with less annoying delay and hardship to shippers and receivers.

The meat man, who uses the refrigerator car almost entirely, has not been the victim of the protracted freight glut now just beginning to be relieved, and he can thank the superior system and efficiency of the much-abused private car companies for his immunity in this regard. It would have gone hard not only with the meat dealer, but also with the meat consumer during these times of freight blockades had it not been for the private car system.

# TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

## FORMALDEHYDE IN FOODS.

The occurrence of formaldehyde in smoked food products is an established fact, and determinations reporting the amounts present have been made. For instance: 0.03 to 1.20 mg. was found per 100 grms. in ham, and 0.04 to 0.6 mg. per 100 gm. in smoked sausage. The necessity of taking into account in pure food legislation the occurrence of formaldehyde under such circumstances becomes apparent, while the fact should be brought home very forcibly to the food cranks at large.

## FOR EXTRACTING COTTONSEED OIL.

R. S. Woodward has patented his apparatus for the extraction of cottonseed oil, which former consists of a battery of jacketed vessels, each jacket being connected separately to a steam pipe, and the interior of each vessel with a second steam pipe. Both steam pipes are provided with graduated stop valves adapted to admit known amounts of steam during definite periods, and also with reducing and safety valves, the latter being placed on the pipes connecting the steam pipes with the vessels and jackets.

## BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.

A recipe for bologna sausage is as follows: To each 10 pounds of lean beef use one pound of fat pork, or bacon if preferred. Chop finely and season with one ounce of salt to each four pounds of meat, one ounce of the best black pepper (ground, pure) to each 6 pounds of meat, and a little ground coriander. Stuff into casings called beef "middles" or beef "rounds." If stuffed into "middles," make the sausages 10 to 12 inches long, and allow them to hang straight. If stuffed into "rounds" make them 12 to 15 inches long, and tie the ends together, so as to form rings. Smoke for ten or twelve hours. Cook in boiling water until the sausages float. Dry on clean hay or straw in the sun, and hang away in a cool place until wanted.

## DIPPING ANIMALS.

Dipping for external parasites on live stock is enforced by both State and national law. Sheep scab, a contagious parasitic skin disease, works great ravages in the flocks of this country where not properly cared for. Wherever sheep thus diseased go they leave traces of the scab and cause its transmission to healthy sheep. The severity of this trouble has resulted in requiring all sheep at the yards sold for feeders to be dipped under Government supervision before being shipped therefrom. Some of our States have also enacted laws requiring stock sheep to be dipped under shipping conditions before passing from the local yards. Laws also prohibit sheep coming from one State into another without being properly dipped and certified to.

## A NEW FERTILIZER DRYER.

A new drying drum for fertilizers, which has been patented recently, is described as follows: A horizontal metal cylinder is supported on roller wheels, and rotated in a casing. It is provided with manholes on either side for the introduction and removal of the materials treated, which are dried by a current of heated gas entering through an axial opening at one end of the cylinder, and leaving, along with the vapor given off, by a similar opening at the other end.

A shaft, driven by a mechanism from without, passes axially through the cylinder, and is provided with a series of radial arms, attached to the shaft, and connected at intervals by rods. The arms carry at their extremities, and nearly touching the inner surface of the cylinder, a number of doubly inclined sheet-iron scrapers, each of which extends the whole length of the cylinder.

The arms are rotated independently of the cylinder, and have additional scrapers at each end to clean the end plates of the cylinder. To further assist in agitating the contents of the dryer, a number of chains are fastened at one end to the scrapers, and, after passing round the connecting rod on the next arm, are attached to the third arm at the point where it is fixed to the shaft.

## FOR PURIFICATION OF GLYCERIN.

In the process for the purification of crude glycerins of every description, including spent soap lyes and distillery by-products, as vinasses, the hydrofluosilicic acid in the precipitated alkali fluosilicates may be recovered by the treatment of these salts with lime, preferably partially carbonated, in an autoclave; or with hydroxides of barium, magnesium, etc.; or by the action of acids or alkali bisulphates. If phosphoric acid or sulphuric acid or bisulphates be used, the resulting phosphates or sulphates may be boiled with barium, carbonate and water, either in an autoclave or under ordinary pressure, to convert them into potassium or sodium carbonates, which may be separated in a state of sufficient purity for commercial products.

In treating distillery by-products, ammoniacal nitrogen may be removed by neutralizing the substance with lime and heating the decanted vinasse in an autoclave with magnesia or barium hydroxide. The glycerin solution after removal of ammonia and alkali salts may be concentrated, and treated with a sol-

ent such as alcohol, which also precipitates mineral and organic matters, the glycerol is recovered by distillation. Pure ethylacetate may take the place of alcohol as a solvent, and the portion that remains in the aqueous layer may be recovered by distillation.

## RESULTS OF LIMING OF HIDES.

The object of liming is to loosen hair and at the same time to swell the hide. Simple liming is conducted with milk of lime, but alkalis, sodium and arsenic sulphides, etc., are frequently added to intensify or modify the action. The "swelling" of the hide is characterized by absorption of water and increase of weight, but at the same time an action takes place which may be described as "plumping," by which the soft and flaccid hide becomes firm and elastic. This plumping is also produced by acids, and is not a necessary accompaniment of swelling, but an independent effect of certain liming materials. Besides these visible changes, the absorption and change of the liming substances, and the solution and change of hide substance must be considered. Bacterial action also plays some part when old limes are employed, but cannot be here considered, since chemical changes alone are sufficient to produce the required effects. Since lime only exists in very dilute solution, and hence almost completely ionised, while undissolved lime can have no direct action, it would appear that either hydroxyl or calcium ions must be the active agents; and as a similar effect is not produced by calcium salts, while it is common to other caustic alkaline solution; it is obvious that hydroxyl ions play an important part. It is, furthermore, necessary for advantageous action that hydroxides be present, and it is shown that to produce the most satisfactory unhairing and swelling effect, equal parts of hydroxide and sulphhydrate should be used, excess of the latter being very disadvantageous. It is pointed out that this condition results from the use of sodium sulphide alone, which hydrolyses into sodium sulphhydrate and sodium hydrate. With temporary hard waters, this equilibrium is upset by the conversion of hydrate into carbonate, and to get good results it is necessary to restore this equilibrium by the addition of lime or sodium hydrate. Red arsenic sulphide is employed as a "sharpening" agent for limés for glove kid and some other fine leather, although the yellow sulphide will also produce an unhairing mixture.

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# A Wonderful Hog Scraping Machine



The above cut shows a side view of the Allbright-Nell Hog Scraping and Polishing Machine invented by J. W. Kohlhepp, formerly of Swift & Co. This machine has revolutionized the cost and method of scraping hogs. It cleans the hogs almost perfectly, leaving very little hand labor to be done. It polishes the skin, giving a satin finish to the hog and improving the dressed carcass wonderfully. The heads, ears and feet are also cleaned, which heretofore has not been accomplished by any other style of machine.

Write for prices and full information.

We build these machines in all sizes, from 100 hogs per hour to 1,000, and save **FROM 4 TO 40 MEN PER DAY**, according to the number of hogs slaughtered. This machine does not require unusual height, 18 ft. being enough to accommodate any machine. Width 10 ft.; length from 12 ft. up, according to capacity.

#### READ WHAT SOME OF THE USERS OF THIS MACHINE SAY.

We take pleasure in notifying you that the Kohlhepp Hog Scraper, purchased from you a few months ago, is to our entire satisfaction. The machine does everything that you claimed for it, and, in fact more than you promised.

You can refer any prospective buyers to us, and we shall certainly be ready to give the machine a good send off.

Yours truly,

THE EVANSVILLE PKG. CO.,  
R. Mannheimer, Pt.

We are pleased with the Kohlhepp Hog Scraper which you installed in our plant. It is doing satisfactory work and is saving us a great deal of labor. The hogs are scraped thoroughly. Even the heads and feet are clean after leaving the scraper. We can cheerfully recommend it to anyone who wishes a good up-to-date Hog Scraping Machine.

Yours truly,

THE RATH PACKING COMPANY.

We have yours of the 27th inst. asking us whether we are pleased with the Kohlhepp Hog Scraper and Polisher.

You may put us down as saying "we would not do without it."

Yours truly,

T. M. SINCLAIR & Co., LTD.,  
S. E. Sinclair, Prest.

Other testimonials later.

Your letter of the 27th inst. duly to hand, and in reply have to say that we have now had the Kohlhepp Hog Polisher in operation in our plant for several months, and are pleased to say that it has made a great improvement in cleaning the skins of our hogs and has enabled us to materially reduce the number of men shaving on the rail, which is very satisfactory, taken in connection with the improved appearance of the dressed carcass.

Yours truly,

JOHN MORRELL & Co., LTD.

We wish to state that the Hog Scraping Machine erected by Mr. John Kohlhepp of Chicago is entirely satisfactory to us and that the hogs that were killed this morning are all that could be desired. Even the heads and feet are very thoroughly cleaned and we can cheerfully state that the entire machine is very satisfactory to us, and we expect better results from it later on.

We are enabled to increase our slaughtering about 100 per cent in the same time as was consumed in our old method, without any increase in help.

Yours very truly,

REA & Co.,  
Frank H. Rea.

**THE ALLBRIGHT-NELL COMPANY** 4023 WENTWORTH AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILL.

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Lorain, O.—The Lorain Ice and Coal Delivery Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by B. E. Boise and others.

Shelby, Mich.—The Shelby Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$4,000 capital stock.

Esopus, N. Y.—The Kingston Bay Ice Company has been incorporated with \$45,000 capital stock by H. S. Gould, S. B. Howard, A. W. Britton, 37 Wall street, New York City.

Laurel, Mont.—The Laurel Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by F. B. Jackson, W. B. See and H. D. Claffin.

Louisville, Ky.—The Eagle Butter Company has been incorporated by B. H. Barnes, C. A. Hathaway and M. C. Hathaway, and will erect a creamery plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Independent Breweries Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by E. F. Oth, G. K. Fisher and F. Obernier.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Gast Brewing Company has been incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock by W. E. Winner, E. B. Winner and J. G. Hughes.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Fort Worth Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$45,000 capital stock by S. M. Lawson, Ben Lawson and W. Capps.

## ICE NOTES.

Portland, Me.—Work has commenced on the enlargement of the plant of the Portland Cold Storage Company.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Howe Ice Company and A. Booth & Company have commenced the construction of their cold storage plants here.

Gadsden, Ala.—The East Tennessee Brewing Company, of Knoxville, Tenn., contemplates installing a cold storage and ice plant here.

Mooresville, N. C.—The Lorene Cottonseed Oil mills contemplates the erection of an ice plant and laundry, to be operated in connection with its oil mill.

Ronceverte, W. Va.—The Greenbrier Valley Cold Storage Company contemplates installing a process butter plant, to have a daily capacity of 500 pounds.

Macon, Ga.—It is reported that M. Block contemplates the erection of a slaughter house and cold storage plant here.

Camilla, Ga.—This city will establish an ice plant, to cost about \$5,000. For information, address the Mayor.

Long Island City, N. Y.—The ice plant at Graham and Ninth avenues was damaged by fire on July 1 to the extent of \$600.



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GAINS WATCH PAGE 48.



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REPAIRED

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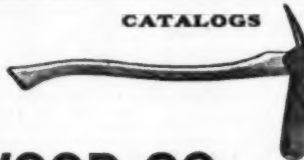
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## TESTING REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

Preliminary Report of the Committee of the  
American Society of Mechanical Engineers  
on a Code of Rules for Conducting Tests.

(Continued from last week.)

### Duration of Test.

The duration of a test depends upon its character. If a test is made of an ice-making plant, and it is desired to obtain the actual amount of ice made per day or the pounds of ice made per pound of steam consumed, it may be necessary to make tests of say a week or more in duration in order to eliminate as far as possible any error in estimating the amount of ice and cold stored in the freezing tank, which should be made as nearly as possible the same at the end as at the beginning of the test.

Where the refrigerating capacity is measured, the conditions should be made as nearly the same as possible at the beginning and the ending of a test. It is impossible, however, in many cases to make sure that the conditions are the same and this is especially so when the anhydrous ammonia pockets in some parts of the machine for a time and then reappears at the ammonia receiver. By making the test of a long enough duration, any error involved through such irregularities will be practically eliminated and in most cases all tests should be of at least eight hours' duration.

It is essential that the average temperature of that part of the brine between the points where its temperature is measured and where it is cooled by the evaporation of the ammonia, as well as the quantity of this part of the brine, be the same at the end as at the start of the test. If there is much difference in temperature or quantity a correction should be applied.

### Conditions Existing in Tests.

Where a machine is guaranteed to develop a certain capacity with a certain quantity of condensing water at a certain temperature, it is often necessary to heat the condensing water to the temperature specified in the contract. This may readily be done by circulating the water through a heater in which steam is admitted to bring the condensing water to a desired temperature.

All conditions specified in a contract should be followed as closely as possible in making a test.

Measurement of the Amount of Anhydrous Ammonia Circulated and Evaporated in the Cooling Coils.

The anhydrous ammonia must necessarily be measured under pressure. The best method



is actually to weigh it, employing two tanks having flexible metallic pipe connections for the purpose.

The arrangement of the two ammonia cylinders for measuring the anhydrous ammonia is shown in Fig. 1. The ammonia receiver installed with the machine is marked A, and one of the two tanks for weighing the anhydrous ammonia B and the other K. In using the tanks for weighing anhydrous ammonia the valve D is closed. In filling the tank B, the valves E and F are opened, and the valve G is closed. After the tank B is filled, the valve E is closed and the weight determined, after which the valve G is opened, and the anhydrous ammonia is allowed to flow from the tank through the throttle valve or cock H into the refrigerator. During the time that the anhydrous ammonia is allowed to flow from the tank B through the throttle valve or cock H, the second tank, K, similar in construction to B, which is connected to the pipes I and J, is being filled.

In setting up the apparatus, care must be taken that the horizontal pipes, C, K, I and J,

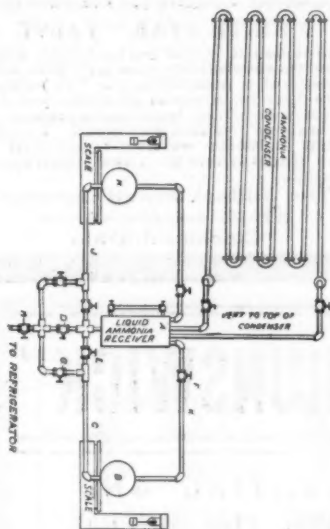


FIG. 1.—ARRANGEMENT OF AMMONIA CYLINDER FOR WEIGHING ANHYDROUS AMMONIA.

leading to the two tanks, are long enough to allow sufficient flexibility to insure the proper working of the scales. Care must be taken also that the pipes I and K are so connected that no liquid ammonia can enter them, while the tanks for weighing the ammonia are being emptied. The liquid ammonia receiver must be large enough to allow the level of the liquid to be carried at all times well below the inlets of the pipes I and K. The tanks B

# PURITY

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

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and K may be covered with a non-conductive covering to diminish the heating or cooling effect of the atmosphere on them. There should be little or no tendency to evaporate the liquid ammonia or to condense the ammonia vapor in the tanks B and K, and that such is the case may be determined by allowing them to stand for some time with the vent pipes open to the ammonia receiver A, and noting whether they gain or lose in weight. Tests should also be made to make sure that the valves used in the apparatus do not leak when they are closed off.

This method of weighing the ammonia will be cumbersome where large machines are to be tested and the committee will be glad to receive suggestions regarding other methods which may be pursued in such cases.

#### Actual Refrigerating Capacity.

In determining the actual refrigerating capacity of the machine the conditions must be those specified in the contract. For example, if a machine is guaranteed to produce a certain tonnage of refrigeration in cooling a storehouse in summer weather, the test should be made in the summer, if possible, or the capacity of the coils, which are used for refrigerating the various rooms, may be tested by employing relatively warmer brine. If the heat given to the brine is then not sufficient, a heater may be used to raise the temperature of the return brine the required amount. Such a heater may be readily constructed of a coil through which the brine passes, which is immersed in steam,

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Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.  
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.  
Birmingham, 1010 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer and Storage Co.  
Jacksonville, Doty Bldg., St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.  
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter R. McQuade & Son.

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so that the required amount of heat is added to the brine.

### Specific Heat of Brine Used.

In all cases where the actual refrigerating effect is measured by the cooling produced in the brine circulated, the specific heat of the brine should be determined. For a description of an apparatus and the method of doing this, see article by Professor Denton, *Transactions*, Volume 12, page 378.

### Temperature and Pressure of Ammonia Gas Leaving Refrigerating Coils.

It is necessary in computing the commercial refrigerating capacity from the weight of anhydrous ammonia circulated that the pressure and the temperature of the gas leaving the refrigerator be known. As the pressure of the gas leaving the refrigerator is nearly that existing in the refrigerator, it may be taken as such without sensible error, and it is so taken in the tables given at the end of this report. Unless the gas leaving the refrigerator is superheated, there may be some liquid anhydrous ammonia leaving the refrigerator coils along with the gas. A thermometer at this point is necessary in all tests, because if any liquid ammonia leaves the refrigerator the calculated results will be too great and the machine will

be doing less refrigeration than indicated by the measured amount of ammonia circulated.

(To be continued.)

### ARGENTINE CATTLE NOW EXPORTED.

It is reported from Argentina that the government, satisfied from the reports of its veterinary inspectors that foot-and-mouth disease has been stamped out in the province of Buenos Ayres, will issue a decree withdrawing the prohibition against exports so far as regards the livestock proceeding from that province. The President of the Republic has stated that the prohibition should also be withdrawn in reference to every other province affected when similar satisfactory evidence has been given that the foot-and-mouth disease does not exist among its animals.

In reporting on the trade in Buenos Ayres for 1903, the British Consul there states that there has been an increase in the export of frozen and chilled beef of 100,000 quarters, but five hundred thousand fewer frozen sheep were exported. The cold storage business was not profitable in 1906. The decreased output of wool is very noticeable. It is due to the increase of agriculture and of cattle rearing, the diminution of the sheep stock of the country, and the late clip this year.

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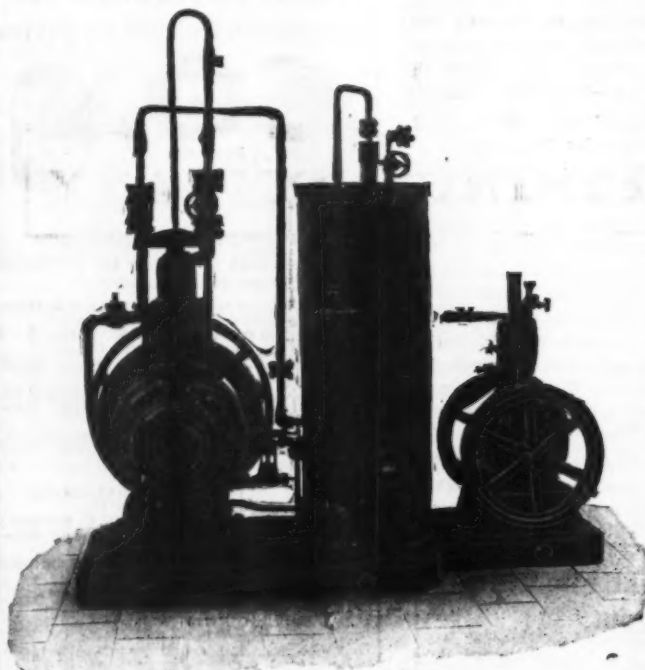
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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tea., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Some Depression for Lard and Meats on Announcement of Chicago Stocks—Rather Tame Demands on Foreign Account—Good, Full Home Distributions—Speculation of a Cautious Order—Increased Hog Receipts.**

The hog products markets were inclined, a few days since, to father a firmer line of prices through the effect of the then higher grain markets. At that time the "shorts" were covering contracts quite freely. The "short" interest is now of a comparatively moderate order.

Nevertheless, there were very tame situations on the announcement, in Tuesday's trading of the Chicago stock, more particularly for lard and meats, which products had made a rapid accumulation of supply in packers' hands through June.

A gain of over 48,000 tes. in the stock of contract lard in four weeks and of over 8,000,000 lbs. of short ribs, with the Chicago stock of contract lard July 1, 105,000 tes., against 56,320 tes. June 1, and 40,000 tes. and 36,740 tes., respectively, of other lard; 22½ million pounds ribs, against 14,686,800 pounds June 1, could lead to no other conclusion than that the foreign markets were pursuing a very conservative policy in buying lard, and that the Southern demands for meats were not up to expectations.

The home distributions otherwise of most everything in the list of meats is better than it had been for a few weeks before, on account of the warm weather.

The home demands for lard are larger than usual, but they do not make up for the loss of export interest.

The production of lard is likely to be

steadily liberal on the good, full weight condition of the hog supply.

In consideration of the largely augmented stocks of the indicated products, there is little question but that they could have been sent to still lower prices. The grain markets which, at the time the stocks of the products were posted, were under some excitement from crop weather reports had a sentimental effect upon the hog products markets.

The statistical position of pork was better for the packing interests than that of other commodities. There was an unimportant change in the supply of pork at Chicago July 1, compared with the month before. Thus the stock of contract pork July 1 was 23,000 bbls. and of other pork 50,000 bbls., against 23,956 bbls. and 47,279 bbls., respectively, June 1.

The entire products markets drifted further downward, moderately, in Wednesday's trading through an enlarged hog supply and as had at lower prices at the packing points.

The near future of the products markets does not promise buoyant conditions from the basis of supply and demand, although that some effect may be had upon them from the varying grain markets and as the weather news is had for deductions of crop prospects.

The showing of the stocks of the products is making the foreign markets even more cautious as buyers; therefore, the growing demands thence of the previous week are disappearing.

The temper of speculators has not been, at any time recently, materially to the "long" side of the market, despite the factor of spury grain markets.

At the same time, with the sensitive condition of the grain markets the "shorts" have been restrained in the hog products markets, although that essentially everything else had been in favor of the "shorts" but the full cost of the hog supplies.

The hog supplies are almost daily at the packing points up to expectations concerning them, yet there is inability to shake up prices for them more than temporarily.

The considerable demands for fresh meats and the increasing demands for pickled and salted meats, makes the competition for the hog supplies, as they arrive, sufficiently marked fairly to hold up prices for them.

It is, as well, quite probable that if there was material pressure upon the hog prices that there would be a falling off in shipments forward of the hog supplies from farmers' hands.

It appears to be doubtful that however tame the products may be spasmodically, or as they may be affected by their accumulating supplies at the packing points, that much further decline in their prices can come about on account of the full cost of hogs.

There is reason to believe that with more settled conditions of the markets in this country foreign demands for supplies would at once materially enlarge.

With ordinary foreign buying it would not take a long while for the surplus stocks of the products to disappear.

It is because of the, for some time, slack, or less than usual, foreign demands, for lard particularly, that the much larger than usual home consumption of the product is not having material effect upon their prices.

It is well understood that the compound

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July 6, 1907.

lard has modified consumption on home account, and that the pure lard trading is benefited, and that there is no near prospect of materially easier prices for the compound against those for pure lard by which it would get back its ordinary active trading.

The prices of cottonseed oil are likely to remain high, particularly so in consideration of the government report of the condition of the cotton crop as 72 per cent.

It would be necessary to have a radical advance in the price of pure lard for the compound product to wake into brisk demands. While a decided improvement in the pure lard prices is expected this side of the new crop options, yet it is apt to be delayed in the near period of the hog marketing.

Therefore, the increased rate of home consumption of pure lard is likely to continue well into the fall months.

It is, perhaps, fortunate that the demands have turned in some degree to pure lard from the compounds, as the present cottonseed oil supply would not permit an ordinary full consumption of it for the make of compound lard for a long period. The ordinary period in the fall season for new crop cottonseed oil supplies will find an unimportant held over supply of old oil.

If the cotton crop turns out a late one, as at present indicated, or from three to four weeks later than usual, the situation of cottonseed oil supplies in its effect upon the compound and pure lard markets would be, at length, probably, of a decided order.

The price for compound is now practically 87c. per pound, and it is shown as very close the price of Western steam lard.

The consignments even of meats and lard to the European markets are much less than most trade sources had supposed likely they would be at this season of the year.

In New York there is a very moderate export trading in pork, and at generally steady prices. Sales of 175 bbls. mess at \$17.75@18.25; 350 bbls. short clear at \$17@18; 100 bbls. family at \$19. Western steam lard has only moderate demand of exporters, and is quoted at \$8.80 bid and \$8.90 asked. City steam lard is ranging from \$8.37½@8.50, and is in moderate export demand. In city meats the trading is very dull in pickled bellies, especially in other than light averages, with, however, little change in prices; loose pickled bellies, 14 lbs. ave., quoted at 11¼c; 12 lbs. ave., at 11½c; 10 lbs. ave. at 12¼c; smoking at 13@14c. Loose pickled shoulders at about 9c. Loose pickled hams at 12@13c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: last week, 3,774 bbls. pork, 15,003,199 lbs. meats, 12,571,512 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 3,195 bbls. pork, 11,962,344 lbs. meats, 10,424,031 lbs. lard. From November 1, 118,810 bbls. pork, 363,681,582 lbs. meats; 430,435,237 lbs. lard; corresponding time previous year, 138,352 bbls. pork, 424,185,198 lbs. meats, 488,050,449 lbs. lard, showing a decrease this season from November 1 of equal to 3,908,400 lbs. pork, 60,503,616 lbs. meats, 57,615,212 lbs. lard.

The United Kingdom has taken of the exports from November 1, 32,508 bbls. pork (31,530 bbls. last year), 305,848,805 lbs. meats (338,709,759 lbs. last year), 192,819,170 lbs. lard (202,721,110 lbs. last year), and the Continent, 14,044 bbls. pork (22,263 bbls. last year), 46,392,091 lbs. meats (71,611,208 lbs. last year), 170,966,375 lbs. lard (228,842,373 lbs. last year).

BEEF.—The supplies of city extra India mess tierced are moderate, and \$22 quoted. The barreled grades are wanted a little more freely and at generally firm prices. Quotations: Mess at \$9.75@10.50; packet at \$11@12; family at \$14@14.50.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, July 3, 1907, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 101,965 lbs.; Bristol, England, 2,900 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 96,290 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 14,959 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 28,349 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 209,900 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 52,524 lbs.;

Hamilton, Bermuda, 6,217 lbs.; Hull, England, 74,850 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 230,154 lbs.; London, England, 33,175 lbs.; Pernambuco, Brazil, 11,001 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,338 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 25,680 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 614,525 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 19,881 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 9,214 lbs.; Demarara, British Guiana, 8,649 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 131,633 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 14,354 lbs.; Hull, England, 10,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,697 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 8,504 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 65,200 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,877 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 7,164 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 7,000 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 908 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,146 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 5,421 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 353,618 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 18,969 lbs.; Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, 49,355 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 11,000 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 9,267 lbs.; Bristol, England, 3,750 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 4,500 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 145,825 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 122,911 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 8,075 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 12,189 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 11,000 lbs.; Demarara, British Guiana, 7,100 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 4,950 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 17,600 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 185,753 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 44,196 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 15,500 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6,463 lbs.; Hull, England, 159,921 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 26,149 lbs.; Konigsberg, Germany, 15,510 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 4,800 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 34,094 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 399,910 lbs.; London, England, 27,850 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 1,400 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 54,956 lbs.; Pernambuco, Brazil, 117,900 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 87,957 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 27,570 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 253,320 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 1,850 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 2,000 lbs.; Southampton, England, 19,000 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 7,917 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 13,398 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 8,333 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 29,433 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 1,240 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 21,557 lbs.; Yokohama, Japan, 4,020 lbs.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls.; Demarara, British Guiana, 297 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 14 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 10 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 128 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 49 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 394 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 25 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 159 bbls.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 15 bbls.

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, July 3, 1907, were as follows:

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, June 29, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil	Bacon	Ham	Tallow.	Tea.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Cake.	Cheese.				Tes. & Bbls.		Tes. & Pkgs.
Celtic, Liverpool .....			1547	100			60	94
Armenian, Liverpool .....	1416		567	425	115		110	2258
Etruria, Liverpool .....		711	448	390	100		5	150
*Minnetonka, London .....			176		50			150
Teutonic, Southampton .....			84					450
*St. Paul, Southampton .....			200					25
Jersey City, Bristol .....			23	100				2250
*Columbia, Glasgow .....			625		121			597
Colorado, Hull .....			170	817	31		85	125
President Lincoln, Hamburg .....						175	10	85
Hilda Horn, Hamburg .....			1239		20			
Potsdam, Rotterdam .....			1594		325		88	212
Prinzess Alice, Bremen .....						100		50
Mineola, Antwerp .....	9906							650
Cambronn, Antwerp .....	3125		25				130	15
Zeeland, Antwerp .....	5764		1094	614			55	50
La Savole, Havre .....								29
Vera, Havre .....								50
Roma, Marseilles .....								75
Gallia, Marseilles .....	1100							5
Idaho, Mediterranean .....								125
Indiana, Mediterranean .....			30					60
Total .....	24144	1081	6488	1668	417	363	455	1807
Last week .....	2552	2819	3070	6483	555	616	320	3490
Same time in 1906 .....	3405	10771	7781	2300	610	731	334	4393

\*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of hog products for week ended June 29, 1907, with comparisons:

	Week	Week	From
	June 29, 1907.	June 30, 1906.	Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom .....	922	455	32,508
Continent .....	230	193	14,044
South am. Cen. Am. .....	854	742	15,793
West Indies .....	1,218	1,093	47,587
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	409	79	8,084
Other countries .....	25	53	404
Totals .....	3,774	3,196	118,810

#### MEATS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom .....	11,686,674	10,105,145	305,848,805
Continent .....	3,007,000	1,512,724	46,392,091
So and Cen. Am. ....	41,435	40,875	2,597,795
West Indies .....	219,000	280,525	8,587,397
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	5,200	9,875	110,675
Other countries .....	3,000	13,200	344,819
Totals .....	15,003,199	11,962,344	363,681,582

#### LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom .....	4,893,185	4,066,850	192,819,170
Continent .....	5,911,153	4,942,463	170,966,375
South and C. Am. ....	707,248	287,295	23,753,986
West Indies .....	988,876	923,870	40,108,347
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	11,000	5,560	411,001
Other countries .....	60,050	198,963	2,376,358
Totals .....	12,571,512	10,424,031	430,435,237

#### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, lbs.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	2,332	3,628,025	5,085,250
Boston .....	440	2,811,125	1,620,739
Portland, Me. ....	—	972,550	147,000
Philadelphia .....	23	194,424	2,590,816
Baltimore .....	120	—	620,959
Mobile .....	—	50,900	102,104
New Orleans .....	535	52,550	1,396,648
Montreal .....	304	7,293,625	643,374
Galveston .....	—	—	394,622
Totals .....	3,774	15,003,199	12,571,512

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	From Nov. 1, '06, to June 29, '07.	From Nov. 1, '05, to June 30, '06.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs. ....	23,762,000	27,670,400	3,908,400
Meats, lbs. ....	363,681,582	424,185,198	60,503,616
Lard, lbs. ....	430,435,237	488,050,449	57,615,212

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool	Glasgow	Hamburg
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierced .....	2/	3/	14c
Canned meats .....	10/	15/	14c
Oil Cake .....	8c	9c	15c
Bacon .....	10/	15/	14c
Lard, tierced .....	20/	25/	2M
Cheese .....	25/	30/	2M
Butter .....	10/	15/	12c
Pork, per barrel .....	1/6	2/6	14c

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 90 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 52 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 52,698 lbs.; 100 tes.; Demarara, British (Concluded on next page.)



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—It has been a very dull week on account of the holiday as well as because of the warm weather.

The soapmakers do not care to buy except as bargains are offered them; they have been able to get some supply at  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lower prices than those of the week before. The tone of the market is a slack one, as favoring buyers.

The English markets are weak, with the London auction sale reporting prices, in part, 3d. lower, and otherwise as unchanged, with 800 casks offered and 375 casks sold.

The tame look of the foreign markets prevents any alarm among our soapmakers concerning getting supplies, while with the indifference in buying there is the increased disposition to sell. There is also, in some degree, a desire, in selling, of avoiding the damage to supplies, which would be occasioned on the stock in the hot weather.

There is nothing especially stimulating to the tallow situation from surrounding market conditions. The pure lard market is, on the whole, in favor of buyers. The supplies of hogs at the packing points are liberal and their prices somewhat easier. Besides, on very cautious demands of the foreign markets, the stocks of the lard at the packing points have largely increased.

The tallow and grease markets are not as markedly affected by an easy tone of the pure lard as they used to be, because the compound makers are using largely oleo stearine. Nevertheless, there is some effect in the developments of the lard market upon all materials for soapmaking purposes, even if it is now more a sentimental one than before.

The productions of tallow materially fall off in the summer months, but there is more than enough of a supply of it on sale for current wants of the soapmakers.

The market looks like an easy one for the near future, as there is little probability of a revival of foreign demands for supplies, and the manufactured goods business in this country is not sufficiently brisk for activity in buying raw material supplies by our soapmakers.

The degree of dullness running over trading in many commercial products is not likely to give way to life in the summer months.

The cottonseed oil, despite its dullness, holds up in price fairly well, from its small supply position and the poor prospects of the new cotton crop. But as cottonseed oil is this season out of line with the tallow and grease markets, wherever it is likely to go in price, is of no significance to the market values for the tallow and grease.

The New York City hogshead tallow was sold at the close of the previous week at  $\frac{6}{16}$ c. for 250 hhd., to a soapmaker, and it is further offered at that price, with  $\frac{6}{16}$ c. bid,

although it is said that some lots would bring about  $\frac{6}{16}$ c.

The weekly contract deliveries of the New York City hogsheads will be made at  $\frac{6}{16}$ c. unless a later sale takes place, which will be noted on page 40.

There is hardly important demand for New York City, in tierces, and the prices for it are wholly nominal. There are some special lots of it for export held as high as 7c.; then, again,  $\frac{6}{16}$ c. is quoted, and as some out-of-town made is selling at  $\frac{6}{16}$ c., claimed to be of strictly prime quality, and, indeed, for even less money, the nominal market for the city made, in the absence of export demand, would be apparent. Of edible tallow, the New York City made is quoted at  $\frac{7}{16}$ c.

The country made tallow is irregular and favoring the buyer in price, with some pressure to sell it. Sales of 285,000 lbs. in lots at 6 to  $\frac{6}{16}$ c. for fair to prime and at  $\frac{6}{16}$ c. @  $\frac{6}{16}$ c. for choice.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market is very slow and rather weak. Bids are reduced to 9c. in New York, with  $\frac{9}{16}$ c. asked.

There were two cars sold in Boston at 9c., prompt there.

Chicago last sold at  $\frac{9}{16}$ c., and might be willing to sell more at that, although asking up to  $\frac{9}{16}$ c., but has unimportant demand. But the interest in buying on the part of the compound makers, except at easy prices, would be restrained because of the condition of business in the compounds.

The compound trading is restricted, on account of the scarcity of and high prices for cottonseed oil, which necessitates better prices than usual for compound lard, against the prices for pure lard.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Without important demand, and is nominally  $\frac{10}{16}$ c. @  $\frac{10}{16}$ c.

**GREASE.**—Trading is slow, as usual in the holiday week, and the market prices lean in favor of buyers. Quotations: Yellow at  $\frac{5}{16}$ c. @  $\frac{6}{16}$ c.; house at  $\frac{5}{16}$ c. @  $\frac{6}{16}$ c.; bone at  $\frac{5}{16}$ c. @  $\frac{6}{16}$ c.; white at  $\frac{6}{16}$ c. @  $\frac{6}{16}$ c.; "B" white at  $\frac{6}{16}$ c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Light supplies hold the market firmly. Only a small buying interest. Yellow at  $\frac{6}{16}$ c. @  $\frac{6}{16}$ c.; white at  $\frac{6}{16}$ c. @  $\frac{6}{16}$ c.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Nominal, pending new crop supplies.

**LARD OIL.**—Manufacturers are buying slowly at easy prices. Prime quoted at  $\frac{7}{16}$ c. @  $\frac{7}{16}$ c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Trading is limited to small lots and at generally steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test at 95c.; 30 test at 85c.; 40 test at 72c.; prime at 60c.; dark at 50c.

**PALM OIL.**—Holds to steady prices. Supplies are small. Quoted at  $\frac{6}{16}$ c. @  $\frac{6}{16}$ c. for prime red and  $\frac{7}{16}$ c. for Lagos.

**CORN OIL.**—Shows firm holding and some improvement in demand. Quoted at \$5.80 bid.

**OLEO OIL.**—The Rotterdam market holds fairly firm, on increased consumption. Rotterdam quoted at 54 florins. New York quotes  $\frac{10}{16}$ c. for choice and  $\frac{7}{16}$ c. for low grade.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Has hardly varied further in price, on a moderate trading. Ceylon spot,  $\frac{9}{16}$ c. @  $\frac{9}{16}$ c.; do. shipments, June and July at  $\frac{8}{16}$ c. @  $\frac{8}{16}$ c.; Cochin, spot at  $\frac{10}{16}$ c. @  $\frac{10}{16}$ c.; do. June and July shipments at  $\frac{9}{16}$ c. @  $\frac{9}{16}$ c.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

Guiana, 150 bbls., 5 tcs.; Emden, Germany, 50 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls., 196 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 125 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 26 bbls., 2,251 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 33,060 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,033,493 lbs., 285 tcs., 200 cs.; London, England, 698,697 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 25 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 71 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 128 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 353 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 44 bbls.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 14 bbls.; Southampton, England, 759,754 lbs.

**OLEO OIL.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 100 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 70 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 275 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 1,615 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 240 tcs.; Malmö, Sweden, 100 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 180 tcs.; Salonica, 50 tcs.; Stettin, Germany, 60 tcs.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 2,000 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 3,150 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,396 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,850 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 4,450 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 4,125 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 14,200 lbs.

**TALLOW.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 251,593 lbs.; Demarara, British Guiana, 2,600 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 3,886 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 639,147 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 18,229 lbs.; London, England, 187,768 lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 69,780 lbs.

### PRODUCE EXCHANGE VISITORS.

Phillip Le Hardy, L. Oliver, Porto Rico; H. A. Witte, Kingston, Ja.; M. J. Ryan, H. H. Higgie, Kischei Harada, Kansas City; A. M. Ingersoll, Tacoma; L. W. Spear, Toronto; G. H. Gisel, Buffalo; L. A. Mennel, Toledo.

### ALEX. WINTER IS RECOVERING.

Alex. W. Winter, known for so many years to the trade as one of its leading lard and oil experts, and who has been severely ill for many months, is now on the road to recovery. He is at his home in St. Louis rapidly recovering his strength and health, and expects to renew his active participation in the business at an early time.

**Cocoanut Oil**

**Palm Oil**

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**Tallow**

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at lowest market price to the Continent and  
America. Please ask for offers.

#### COTTON OIL AND MEAL ABROAD.

(Continued from page 15.)

undertaken by the Netherlands Government. It would, of course, materially aid the introduction, but so long as the Government is friendly to cotton meal there should be no trouble in this direction. There is not to-day a commercial feedstuff sold in the Netherlands that equals the American cotton meal, and while many illustrated pamphlets, etc., are found advertising the merits of the competitive feed stuffs I have not yet found one line in behalf of cotton meal.

It should be remembered by the American shipper that, not being educated to the use of cotton meal, the Dutch feeder will only take the very best grades. He has been led to believe that the least particle of hull in the meal, in place of making the meal better for feeding purposes, is absolutely poisonous to his cattle.

In every province of the Netherlands one may find many clubs of farmers, called by them "bonds," but always referred to in the Government statistics as "societies." These societies usually have a membership from 10 to 50 persons, and their object is the purchase of supplies in large quantities, enabling them to secure the same at wholesale price. The usual method is to advertise in the newspaper and receive bids. In case the purchase is a feed stuff, samples are drawn in presence of a representative of the society and the seller, which is sent to the experiment station for analysis, and on the decision rendered the article is accepted or rejected. The farmer receives the bulk of his supplies through these societies, and various statistics are compiled by the Government from data furnished by them. Under this method of purchasing a complaint is therefore not that of an individual but of an entire community. This plan, which is practically universal in this country, is given in order that the American will understand the channels through which their products reach the consumer.

It has long been publicly advocated in the Netherlands that no meal containing more than 1 per cent. lint and 5 per cent. hulls should be used, but I think this trouble will, to some extent at least, be eliminated. A visit to one of the agricultural stations discloses the fact that cotton meal fed with mangels is as economical a feed as can be used in this country. Mangels are produced mostly in the southern part of the Netherlands, and by analysis show 2 per cent. protein and no fat. It is in this section of the country that cotton meal is now being used, and indications point to quite an extensive use in that section.

#### Methods of Distribution.

The bulk of the feed stuffs used in the Netherlands are carried to the interior by means of small boats. In most instances the boat is the home of the owner and his entire family. On the trip to the interior the owner carries a good assortment of the necessities of farm life. Many of these people dislike to carry

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cotton meal, and some even refuse to do so, stating that the meal is so finely ground that it scatters over everything in the boat. This can, of course, be overcome by the use of cake.

The linseed cake of this country is packed in wooden boxes of 50 cakes to the box. Each cake weighs 1 kilo and is about 5 inches wide and 15 inches long. The linseed mill uses the same press for extracting the oil as is now used in the United States, but after grinding the cake (usually mixing an imported linseed cake with it) it is molded into the small cakes and boxed ready for the market.

There is also another feed becoming quite popular, because the form in which it reaches the consumer is attractive. They call it "Lynzaadschilfers," schilfers in Holland meaning scales. It shows 80 per cent. digestibility, and the dealers assume that it is only broken linseed cake. From the shape of this broken cake I think it is manufactured in what is commonly known in the United States as the screw process.

The peanut cake reaches the feeder in the same size as the linseed. But little of this cake is imported. That manufactured by the one peanut mill in this country is, of course, readily consumed. This mill has a capacity of 100 tons of peanuts every twenty-four hours. It is operated the entire year. The average wages paid is 13 to 16 florins per week. The hull of the peanut is ground, and is supposed to be exported to Germany, where it is used as an adulterant for feed meals. The peanut from Africa is said to be the most productive in oil, and over one-half of the amount received in this country comes from the West Coast of Africa.

Below is given the price of the different feed meals on May 19 in the local currency (1 florin equals 42.2 cents):

	Protein and fat per cent.	Florins per long ton.
Cotton meal (bolted).....	58	87
Cotton meal (not bolted)....	55	84
Linseed meal.....	40	86
Linseed cake (imported)....	43	84
Linseed cake (Holland).....	43	98
Peanut cake.....	55	92
Rapeseed cake.....	42	60

#### Cotton and Other Edible Oils.

The people of the Netherlands are now consuming American cotton oil in large quantities, but under some other name. They get more cotton oil from margarine than through any other source. This industry is one of the largest in the Netherlands, and the profit on cotton oil is greater than on any other article that enters into the manufacture of margarine. I am reliably informed that the use of cotton oil in the manufacture of margarine will not

be curtailed until the price reaches some 5 or 6 florins (florin equals 19.3 cents) per 100 kilos (220 pounds) higher. The manufacturer will then use a larger amount of oleo, peanut, and sesame oils. The English cotton oil is hardly a competitor with the American product except with the soap manufacturer. During 1906 only 759,000 kilos of English oil reached here against 17,899,000 kilos from America.

The most popular salad oil is the peanut oil manufactured at Delft, but a vast amount of oil is sold here as a strictly pure olive oil from Italy, and I am quite sure that this oil will be found to be manufactured in Rotterdam, or rather blended and mixed at this place. This particular trade is all carried on by a class of merchants here known as "bot-tlers," and it is very hard to get any details about it.

The principal oil used by the baker is what is termed "patentolie," supposed to be a combination of linseed and rapeseed oil. This is most popular with bakers, but as a rule they use any cheap oil.

#### Cotton Oil Is Popular.

There is but one trouble to-day with American cotton oil as a salad and cooking oil, namely, the oil is not here. I have interested the largest oil broker in Rotterdam to get a supply of salad and cooking oils from America, and he is greatly encouraged over the outlook for placing it on the market.

(Concluded on page 42.)

#### COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

Complete official figures of cottonseed products exports for the month of May and for the eleven months of the fiscal year to June 1 are given herewith. The figures include exports of oil, cake and meal; linters are now included by the government statisticians in the figures of cotton exports and cannot be given separately. These totals do not of course show the quantity of cottonseed oil which figures in exports of such allied products as lard compounds, oleomargarine, etc. The figures follow:

	May, 1907.	May, 1906.
Cottonseed oil, gals.....	3,707,970	2,956,394
Value.....	\$1,764,107	\$1,033,763
Cottonseed oilcake and meal, lbs. ....	114,386,993	55,677,046
Value.....	\$1,406,951	\$696,296
For the eleven months to June 1:		
	This year.	Last year.
Cottonseed oil, gals.....	39,473,437	41,824,546
Value.....	\$15,853,957	\$12,928,791
Cottonseed oilcake and meal, lbs. ....	1,247,844,163	1,061,240,098
Value.....	\$15,964,078	\$12,695,272

## COTTONSEED OIL

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

**Slightly Better Market—Cotton Crop Report Strengthened—Little Speculation, Mainly of a Scalping Order—Prostrated Export and Home Demands—The Moderate Supplies and Prospects of New Cotton Crop Main Reliance for Firmness.**

There is very little to the cottonseed oil market outside of speculation; and the speculation continues essentially in the way of scalping trades. In other words, it is a market of protesting consumers to the high prices, with the holders of the small supplies not caring particularly, just now, as to whether there is an immaterial demand for them.

It is seemingly concluded by those few people who are carrying the very much less than ordinary supplies, that they will have difficulty in meeting all demands upon them from their own regular consuming sources through to a new crop season, particularly if the new cotton crop is a late one, therefore that they will have no supply to spare to outside sources.

Whether buyers at present care or do not care to pay present prices would not, of course, disturb the holding interests, because of the supply position. Indeed, the holders think that current prices are not near the limit of full trading values in the period further along but this side of the new crop season, whatever there may be changes immediately against them in the selling values.

It was observed up to noon on Tuesday that the tone of the market in a speculative way was slightly in favor of buyers, while it had been at the close of the previous week firmly held.

But when the government report of the condition of the cotton crop as 72 per cent. was announced in Tuesday's trading the cotton oil market took on a strong tone and made an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1c. in prices at

once. The reported condition of the cotton crop was about 3 per cent. under most trade expectations concerning it.

It is apparent that under the at present immaterial export demand, the absence of inquiry from compound makers, together with an otherwise small proportion of trading in the actual oil that there is little left to the market but sentiment from speculation and new cotton crop reports.

It does not make especial difference that the trading in compound lard is now modified and that pure lard is being substituted in the freer degree for consumption; therefore, that the consumption of cottonseed oil has fallen off considerably. The fact is that it is just as well that pure lard is wanted more freely than it had been before this season for home consumption. The consumption would have been forced at length to the pure lard from inability to obtain ordinary supplies of cottonseed oil for the make of the compounds.

Pure lard is now so cheap in price that it may be called as practically on the compound trading basis. The old  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound apart trading basis for compound and pure lard has disappeared.

The appearance of general affairs just now, both as to demand and supply, is that pure lard will keep for a few weeks more close to the compound trading basis; therefore that it will hold its present more than ordinary volume of home consumption for a protracted time.

In the long run the position should be of a pure lard market influenced to better prices by an increased rate of consumption of the product.

Support at length is likely to be given the compound lard market by an improved pure lard market. The compound makers then would be in better position to afford than

now the prices for cottonseed oil.

But for the near future and perhaps up to August it looks doubtful that pure lard would be taken hold of for marked buoyancy of prices other than in a spasmodic way, and for the reason that it is believed there is a large hog supply to be marketed from farmers' hands pretty well through July.

It is true that the lard packers are not able to shake up the prices of hogs materially, and that the high cost of hogs ought to support the products markets. But stimulated products markets would only further enhance cost to the packers of the livestock and this would seemingly be avoided in view of the already relatively high prices for the hogs compared with the market value of the lard.

We believe that there is use at full prices for all of the pure lard that can be made this season, admitting the probability of a materially larger hog supply and packing than was had in the previous year.

The home consumption of pure lard will be more apparent in its increase from now along to about November than before this year, on account of the more marked scarcity now of cottonseed oil for the make of compound lard as well as from the high prices of the oil necessitating selling values for the compound closer than usual to the price of pure lard, and diverting, in a degree, trading to the latter.

It is apparent that there will be many sources of consumption of cottonseed oil needing filling in almost at once on the offering of the new crop of the oil, and that these needs, together with the prospects of extent of production, will tend to keep prices of the oil to a comparatively full basis as against ordinary seasons, whether lower or higher than they will rule at in the speculation intermediately.

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Atlanta, 1895. Paris, 1900.  
Buffalo, 1901. Charleston, S. C., 1902.  
St. Louis, 1904.





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It is, of course, impossible to say more concerning the new cotton crop than that exceptionally favorable weather conditions would have to prevail, particularly in July and August, to give only an ordinary volumed crop, and which would be materially less than that of last year and the previous year.

While the government says that the cotton crop shows a condition of 72 per cent., it is quite likely that the good weather since the date of the compilation of the report would make the crop condition at present 75 or 76 per cent.

Admitting the improvement in the crop conditions as stated to 75 or 76 per cent., there are few ideas at present that the yield will be over 10,500,000 bales. Some opinions are that a 10,000,000 bale crop is about as much as can be expected under the present line of reports concerning it.

All of these opinions could, of course, give way under fine weather conditions through to the picking season; therefore that crop estimates may be enlarged. It is quite probable that the acreage under cultivation this season is a materially larger one than that of last year, despite all reports of abandoned fields; therefore, it would appear premature to make calculations as to the size of the cotton crop outside of the concession that it could not be as large a one as that had last year.

The cottonseed oil market, at present, naturally disregards the conditions of those markets with which it usually sympathizes. The fact that tallow and greases are  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower for the week and that there is dulness in buying raw materials generally by the manufacturing interests, has no especial significance, just now, in the cotton oil trading, and which is resting secure as to prices on the features that have been outlined in this review.

Even the cottonseed oil market in England is decidedly lower and for the week by about  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. and Hull quotes naked oil at 30s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. But England's production of the cottonseed oil will hardly get beyond 450,000 barrels for the season notwithstanding its conceded larger supplies of Egyptian and India seed. Therefore England has no especial volume of the oil to spare for other than its regular home and Continental marketable distributions. It may be doubted, as well, that England has its price, as yet, or that the markets in this country are high enough for exportations of the oil to this country, considering the duty, and England is not returning any more American oil.

There is, of course, no foreign demand for the oil here other than for small lots, as relates to the spot oil. We note diminished inquiry from the foreign markets for the new crop, or for December delivery, although any more unfavorable news of the cotton crop in this country would probably start the foreign markets again into buying the new crop oil, notwithstanding the seemingly high prices for it.

The mills have become firmer in their views concerning the new crop crude for November and December deliveries, and have sold this week about 40 tanks at 32@33c. for November and December deliveries, with 33c. bid some sections of the South for November delivery and declined.

The difference is about 11@12c. per gallon, more generally 12c., between the prices of crude at the mills and the refined at the

seaboard, for November and December deliveries, and which is, of course, greater than in most seasons.

The edible oils on the spot in New York range from 60@63c.

The deliveries of the oil on the July contracts in New York have been only from 1,500 to 2,000 barrels, and about 1,000 barrels more are expected on the contracts.

There is little new speculative demand in New York and the enlarged or modified speculative trading, as it may appear daily is chiefly in the way of "scalping."

The linseed markets of Europe are easier and rather generally about 6d. to 1s. lower for the week. The tame markets for the linseed are based more upon the supply position rather than that consumption of soap-makers and other sources has diminished. Besides, it has been understood that America has been a seller upon the English market, of the oil especially. The shipments of the linseed from Argentina have been particularly liberal and the importations, as well, upon the English markets of considerable volume. Argentina has shipped to Europe about 700,000 tons of the linseed since January 1, against about 350,000 tons same time in the previous year, and about 730,000 tons in 1904.

The total shipments of linseed from Calcutta, Bombay and Argentina to the United Kingdom and Continental markets since January 1 have been about 850,000 tons, against 450,000 tons same time last year, and 655,000 tons same time in 1905.

The prices of linseed in London, at this writing, are 44s. for Calcutta, 43s. 3d. for La Plata, June and July shipments, and for the linseed oil 25s. 6d.

#### New York Transactions.

The market at the close of the week was quite firm at the small advance in prices that had been made. There was little desire to trade, and the small business was more in the way of scalping. Sales of 300 bbls. prime yellow, October at 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 300 do. at 53c.; 200 do. at 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 600 bbls. September at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 bbls. July at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 bbls. December at 43c.; 200 do. at 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Closing prices: July at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ @57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ @58c.; October at 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ @53 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; November at 45@45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; December at 43@43 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; January at 42@42 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Off yellow, July at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ @57c.; September at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ @57 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Good off yellow, July at 56@57c.; September at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ @57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The sales late the day before had been 200 bbls. July at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 bbls. September at 57c.; 600 do. at 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 do. at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 bbls. October at 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 400 do. at 53c.; 100 bbls. November at 45c.; 100 do. at 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 do. at 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 do. at 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. December at 43c. There was a switch of 100 bbls. July at 57c., and 100 bbls. September at 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sale of 100 bbls. off yellow July at 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Monday the market was slightly slacker and rather easy with a dull condition of trading. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow July at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 do. at 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 400 bbls. October at 53c. Closing prices: July at 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ @57c.; September at 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ @57 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; October at 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ @53 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; November at 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ @44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; December at 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ @42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; January at 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ @42c.

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Off yellow, July at 54½@56½c; September at 53½@56½c.

Good off yellow, July at 55@56½c; September at 54@56½c.

On Tuesday the market opened rather easy, but when the government report of the condition of the cotton report was received there was an advance in prices of ½ to 1c. per gallon, and which was especially marked on the late deliveries. The sales were 100 bbls. prime yellow, August at 58c; 500 bbls. September at 57½c; 100 bbls. October at 53c; 100 do. at 53½c; 200 bbls. November at 44c; 100 do. at 44½c; 400 do. at 45c; 100 do. at 44½c; 100 bbls. December at 41½c; 200 do. at 42½c. Closing prices: July at 57½c; September at 57½c; October at 53½c; November at 44½c; December at 42½c; January at 41½c.

Off yellow, July at 54@56½c; September at 56@56½c.

Good off yellow, July at 56½@56½c; September at 56½@57c.

On Wednesday a very dull market, as preceding a holiday, and barely steady prices. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow at 57c; 100 bbls. October at 52½c. Closing prices: Prime yellow, July at 56@57c; September at 56½@57c; October at 52½@53c; November at 44½@44½c; December at 41½@42c; January at 41@41½c.

Off yellow, July at 54@56c; September at 54@56c.

Good off yellow, July at 55@56½c; September at 55@56½c.

Thursday.—Holiday.

(Continued on page 40.)

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending July 3, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905-6, were as follows:

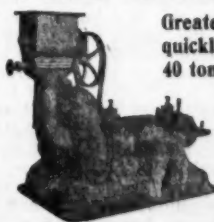
Port.	For Week	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same Period 1905-6.
Aalesund, Norway.....	—	5	175
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	—	—	60
Abo, Russia.....	—	20	—
Acajutla, Salvador.....	—	71	106
Adelaide, Australia.....	—	51	—
Alexandria, Egypt.....	—	568	2,872
Algiers, Algeria.....	75	7,489	3,292
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	67	885	409
Amnapola, Honduras.....	—	8	20
Ancona, Italy.....	—	—	150
Antigua, West Indies.....	—	483	658
Antwerp, Belgium.....	100	2,600	5,845
Asuncion, Venezuela.....	—	29	64
Auckland, New Zealand.....	—	62	84
Aux Cayes, Hayti.....	—	15	—
Asua, West Indies.....	—	209	19
Bahia, Brazil.....	—	—	715
Barbados, West Indies.....	—	922	1,071
Barcelona, Spain.....	—	—	50
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	125	208
Berlice, British Guiana.....	—	84	—
Bergen, Norway.....	—	675	250
Berlin, Germany.....	—	—	12
Bissao, Portuguese Guiana.....	—	—	12
Bombay, India.....	—	142	8
Bone, Algeria.....	—	675	81
Bordeaux, France.....	—	1,095	6,580
Braila, Roumania.....	—	100	175
Bremen, Germany.....	—	499	208
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	—	15	—
Bridgetown, West Indies.....	—	61	214

Bristol, England.....	—	75	15
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	30	1,764	3,057
Calbarien, Cuba.....	—	—	77
Callao, Peru.....	—	9	40
Cairo, Egypt.....	—	—	90
Campeche, Mexico.....	—	—	42
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	—	1,875	2,487
Cardenas, Cuba.....	—	—	173
Cardiff, Wales.....	—	—	100
Cartagena, Colombia.....	—	—	3
Carupano, Venezuela.....	—	5	—
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	—	355	288
Ceara, Brazil.....	—	6	—
Champerico, C. A.....	—	9	—
Christiania, Norway.....	—	525	1,205
Christiansand, Norway.....	—	75	100
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	274	456
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	—	59	40
Colon, Panama.....	—	1,104	1,154
Conakry, Africa.....	—	29	194
Constantinople, Turkey.....	—	125	10
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	360	945
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	—	293	133
Cork, Ireland.....	—	80	—
Cristobal, Panama.....	9	18	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands.....	—	100	41
Dantzie, Germany.....	—	2,133	2,100
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	9	71	30
Demerara, British Guiana.....	99	1,646	1,796
Domolice, W. I.....	—	24	—
Drontheim, Norway.....	—	180	185
Dublin, Ireland.....	225	1,985	545
Dundee, Scotland.....	—	293	68
Dunedin, New Zealand.....	—	37	—
Dunkirk, France.....	—	150	1,515
Flume, Austria.....	—	—	805
Fort de France, West Indies.....	—	1,223	89
Freemantle, Australia.....	—	—	6
Galatz, Roumania.....	—	2,375	1,455
Genoa, Italy.....	94	12,927	10,789
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	—	246	772
Gibara, Cuba.....	—	5	—
Gibraltar, Spain.....	—	3,930	1,812
Glasgow, Scotland.....	130	3,707	6,384
Gonales, Haiti.....	—	7	—
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	—	1,400	1,870
Grand Bassam, W. Africa.....	—	—	10
Granada, Spain.....	—	37	11
Grenada, W. I.....	—	17	—
Gaudeloupe, West Indies.....	—	3,163	1,901
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	—	22
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	—	14	68
Half Jack, W. Africa.....	—	—	4
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	—	—	2
Hamburg, Germany.....	200	2,610	5,752
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	—	—	149
Havana, Cuba.....	—	5,164	4,629
Havre, France.....	—	16,428	18,705
Heisingborg, Sweden.....	—	—	123
Helsingfors, Finland.....	—	—	56
Hull, England.....	—	125	154
Inagua, W. I.....	—	—	6
Jamel, Haiti.....	—	—	3
Jamaica, W. I.....	—	—	44
Kingston, West Indies.....	—	2,045	2,732
Kobe, Japan.....	—	—	1,593
Konigsburg, Germany.....	—	600	1,250
Kustendji, Roumania.....	—	1,400	75
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	172	104
La Libertad, Salvador.....	—	—	39
Leghorn, Italy.....	—	3,443	807
Leith, Scotland.....	—	—	325
Lisbon, Spain.....	—	—	30
Liverpool, England.....	10	1,834	5,830
London, England.....	35	5,597	5,433
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa.....	—	—	6
Lyttleton, New Zealand.....	—	—	17
Macelo, Brazil.....	—	—	434
Macoris, San Domingo.....	—	1,011	538
Malmo, Sweden.....	—	—	240
Malta, Island of Malta.....	38	2,387	3,394
Manchester, England.....	—	3,350	1,567
Manaos, Brazil.....	—	—	15
Manzanillo, Cuba.....	—	—	89
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	—	51	9
Marseilles, France.....	—	46,501	57,365
Martinique, West Indies.....	—	11,588	3,858
Massawa, Arabia.....	—	—	57
Matanzas, West Indies.....	—	—	604
Mazatlan, Mexico.....	—	—	26
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	—	76
Mexico, Mexico.....	—	—	0
Monte Cristi, San Domingo.....	—	—	34
Montego Bay, West Indies.....	—	—	15
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	—	4,446	4,472
Nagasaki, Japan.....	—	—	7
Naples, Italy.....	—	549	732
Newcastle, England.....	—	—	25
Nuevitas, Cuba.....	—	—	56
Oran, Algeria.....	—	1,318	1,312
Oruro, Bolivia.....	—	—	42
Panama, Panama.....	—	—	117
Para, Brazil.....	—	—	14
Paysandu, Uruguay.....	—	—	9
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	188	2,171	977
Philippeville, Algeria.....	—	—	131
Point-a-Pitre, West Indies.....	—	—	40
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	—	—	80
Port au Prince, West Indies.....	—	—	33
Port Cabello, Venezuela.....	—	—	12
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	52	234	107
Port Louis, Mauritius.....	—	—	8
Port Maria, Jamaica.....	—	—	18
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	—	183

**W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,**  
Merchandise Brokers  
—AND DEALERS IN—  
**Cotton Seed Products**  
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

**JULIAN FIELD**  
Broker in Cottonseed Products,  
Fuller's Earth and Fer-  
tilizing Materials  
ATLANTA, GA.

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Greatest economy in operation. No knife-grinding. Discs quickly changed. Adjustable while running. No. 1, 24", capacity 40 tons in 24 hours. No. 2, 30", capacity 60 tons in 24 hours.

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**SCIENTIFIC** Cotton Seed Cleaners, Meal Mills, Hull-Beating Separators and Cake Breakers

CATALOGUES AND SPECIAL INFORMATION ON REQUEST

Established 1875 **THE FOOS MFG. CO.,** Springfield, Ohio

Port of Spain, West Indies...	13	—
Port Said, Egypt.....	106	50
Progreso, Mexico.....	21	280
Puerto Plata, San Domingo...	377	274
Riga, Russia.....	7	—
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil...	—	9
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	1,163	7,404
Rosario, Argentine Republic...	—	119
Rotterdam, Holland.....	28,292	7,270
St. Croix, West Indies.....	65	23
St. Johns, N. F.....	48	47
St. Kitts, West Indies.....	24	145
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	8	30
Samana, San Domingo.....	—	51
Sanchez, San Domingo.....	—	213
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	2,181
San Jose, Costa Rica.....	—	14
Santiago, Cuba.....	1,468	630
Santos, Brazil.....	4,878	1,633
Savannah, Colombia.....	—	21
Secundi, West Africa.....	10	10
Shanghai, China.....	14	—
Sierra Leone, Africa.....	27	26
Southampton, England.....	924	1,325
Stavanger, Norway.....	170	244
Stettin, Germany.....	6,064	5,563
Stockholm, Sweden.....	90	285
Sucre, Bolivia.....	—	6
Swansea, Wales.....	—	25
Sydney, Australia.....	16	25
Taipei, China.....	202	—
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	79
Tangier, Morocco.....	100	632
Trieste, Austria.....	2,306	67,607
Trinidad, Island of.....	211	485
Tunis, Algeria.....	—	350
Turks Island, West Indies...	—	9
Valletta, Maltese Island.....	125	464
Valparaiso, Chile.....	5,338	1,160
Venice, Italy.....	16,002	9,624
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	129	331
Wellington, New Zealand...	168	49
Yokohama, Japan.....	48	33
Total.....	2,767	236,739

From New Orleans.		
Antwerp, Belgium.....	100	13,101
Belfast, Ireland.....	25	490
Belize, British Honduras.....	—	27
Bluefields, Nicaragua.....	—	278
Bordeaux, France.....	—	775
Bremen, Germany.....	5,865	3,303
Bristol, England.....	525	5,300
Christiania, Norway.....	—	600
Colon, Panama.....	—	612
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	4,425
Cork, Ireland.....	75	75
Cuba.....	—	150
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	815
Dunkirk, France.....	—	350
Genoa, Italy.....	—	752
Glasgow, Scotland.....	2,300	1,085
Hamburg, Germany.....	20,047	20,368
Havana, Cuba.....	2,354	1,536
Havre, France.....	12,471	3,400
Hull, England.....	—	135
Liverpool, England.....	15,479	9,776
London, England.....	850	15,275
Manchester, England.....	—	1,149
Marseilles, France.....	—	21,300
Port Barrios, C. A.....	—	131
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	101,956
Swansea, Wales.....	—	50
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	423
Trieste, Austria.....	—	100
Venice, Italy.....	—	300
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	493
Total.....	1,050	222,105

From Galveston.		
Antwerp, Belgium.....	100	300
Bremen, Germany.....	—	400
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	800
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,000
Havana, Cuba.....	—	435
Liverpool, England.....	—	1,000
London, England.....	—	500
Reval, Russia.....	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	40,912
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	8,223
Trieste, Austria.....	—	7,400
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	9,983
Total.....	—	71,747

From Baltimore.		
Antwerp, Belgium.....	719	1,479
Bremen, Germany.....	—	300
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	150
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	150
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,140
Havre, France.....	275	875
Liverpool, England.....	—	800
Marseilles, France.....	—	200
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	5,438
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	50
Total.....	275	11,442

From Philadelphia.		
Christiania, Norway.....	75	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	475	194
Hamburg, Germany.....	612	321
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	200
Total.....	1,162	717

From Savannah.		
Alesund, Norway.....	52	—
Antwerp, Belgium.....	53	—
Barcelona, Spain.....	120	—
Bergen, Norway.....	80	—
Bremen, Germany.....	0,405	3,583
Christiania, Norway.....	2,842	844

Christiansand, Norway.....	78	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	215
Genoa, Italy.....	—	323
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	—	5,211
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	7,062
Havre, France.....	—	8,138
London, England.....	—	375
Malmö, Sweden.....	—	434
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	55,187
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	474
Stettin, Germany.....	—	54
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	54
Tonsberg, Norway.....	—	105
Trieste, Austria.....	—	106
Venice, Italy.....	—	423
Total.....	—	85,196

From Newport News.		
Amsterdam, Holland.....	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	420
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	300
Liverpool, England.....	—	5,090
London, England.....	—	1,300
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	200
Total.....	—	3,046

From All Other Ports.		
Canada.....	86	16,595
Costa Rica.....	—	1
Germany.....	—	400
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	300
Guatemala.....	—	10
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	200
Honduras.....	—	10
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	—	5
Japan.....	—	3
Liverpool, England.....	—	10
Mexico.....	—	5
Nova Scotia.....	—	3
Salvador.....	—	72
Total.....	86	17,095

Recapitulation.		
From New York.....	2,767	236,739
From New Orleans.....	1,050	222,105
From Galveston.....	—	71,747
From Baltimore.....	275	11,442
From Philadelphia.....	—	1,162
From Newport News.....	—	85,196
From all other ports.....	86	17,095
Total.....	4,178	649,132

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

## Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., July 4.—Very little doing in cottonseed oil; basis prime quoted at 43c. Choice cottonseed meal \$25 per ton. Hulls, \$6.75 loose, \$9.75 sacked.

## Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 4.—Crude oil, 42c. for September; 35c. for October; 32½c. for November; 30½c. for December. Prime meal, \$22.50 f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$9 at Atlanta, loose.

## MARSEILLES COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from William Mason &amp; Co.)

Marseilles, June 22, 1907.—The general situation is much the same though perhaps even more accentuated than when we last wrote. The scarcity of stocks, the insignificant quantity of oil to arrive on old contracts, the undisguised requirements and the present high level of prices all combine to render the state of affairs quite without parallel in the history of cottonseed oil in Marseilles.

There are, to make matters worse, some dealers who have sold short to the interior. This short does not amount to much (probably about 1,500 barrels), but this means that these people will either have to settle or buy of the market prime summer yellow at perhaps 100 francs. We know, for instance, of a lot of 100 barrels prime summer yellow bought yesterday at 92 francs, which had been originally sold at about 57 francs.

Nothing much is done in the way of business except for odd lots of English oil, etc., which are picked up. We quote the following nominal prices: Prime winter yellow, 96 francs c. i. f.; prime summer yellow, 92 francs c. i. f.; English edible oil, 86 francs c. i. f.; off summer yellow, 85 francs c. i. f.; prime summer white, 94 francs c. i. f.

## ALABAMA COTTONSEED CRUSHERS.

The Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association met this week at Montgomery, Ala., in annual session, and adopted strong resolutions concerning the enactment of legislation for the protection of the industry. The Alabama legislature has shown an inclination to adopt legislation which would work great hardship on the trade, this attitude being the result of misrepresentations made to the legislators concerning the attitude of the cottonseed products industry. Unfair restrictions as to quality of meal, attempts to arbitrarily fix the price to be paid by the mills for seed and the requirements of such sales and other unjust regulations have made the situation of the cotton oil mill man in Alabama a difficult one.

The Alabama association adopted resolutions similar to those passed by the Inter State Association at Jamestown, declaring in favor of such legislation as will fully protect the buyers of cottonseed products, and that legislation should also be passed which will allow manufacturers to sell under proper regulations any quality of meal made by the ordinary method of manufacture from such grades of cottonseed as they may buy. It was also the sense of the members that the association should endeavor to demonstrate to the Legislature the sincerity of the oil mill men in dealing with the producers of the raw material and with the public in general in the sale of their product.

## ASPEGREN OFF TO EUROPE.

John Aspegren, of Aspegren & Co., is once more going to take a look over the business conditions of Europe. He sailed on the steamer Caronia on Tuesday of this week. He will cover, as he did last year, in the visit the principal Continental and United Kingdom cities, and will be gone about two months.

The trade in cottonseed oil is expecting that Mr. Aspegren will come back with a quantity of statistical ammunition, but which way it will be fired is, of course, uncertain.

It will be recollected that in the previous season's cottonseed oil trading the "bull" movement was inaugurated on an understanding of the general edible and soapmaking statistical situations of Europe, as well as from the apprehension of insufficient supplies of the cottonseed oil in this country through the damaged cotton crop.

## TO TEACH ABOUT COTTON OIL.

A Georgia legislator has introduced a bill in the state assembly providing for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the establishment of a cottonseed oil refinery at the State Technological School "for the education of students in refining crude cottonseed oil, and in making all grades of edible oils, principally known as prime summer yellow, winter white oil, cooking oil, salad oil and all other refined cottonseed oils and compounds of such oils as are now sold on the markets; also laundry and toilet soaps containing cottonseed oil, tallow or other greases; provided this appropriation shall not be available until ten thousand dollars, in money or equipment, is donated by private individuals or others."

Watch page 48 for business chances.



# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The usual dullness common to the fourth of July prevails and trading keeps quiet with the undertone of the market easy, as formerly noted. There are no sales to report of native steers and the market rules particularly easy on these, and it is known that offerings have been made by the packers of June salting at under the last selling price of 14½¢. and no sales resulted. Buyers continue to take all heavy Texas steers alone at 15¢. and a big packer moved a car at this price. Light Texas will not bring better than 14½¢., as previously stated, and another big packer sold a car at this price. On the basis of this transaction extreme lights are quoted nominally at 13¼@13½¢. It is reported that two or three packers have declined bids at 13½¢. for June butt brands, but the market is quotably weak at 13¼¢. Colorados are in the same position as butt brands with no trading reported. Branded cows remain totally neglected at 13¢. May and June light native cows are offered without sale at 13½¢., and heavy weights at ¼¢. better. There have been no sales of back salting and the situation is very dull and weak on these with buyers showing no interest in offerings down to 12¢. Native bulls are slow and nominal, and no sales have been reported in some time of branded bulls.

Later.—One big packer sold three cars of heavy Texas at 15¢. along with 1,000 light Texas at 14½¢. General market is quiet, especially on native steers and cows.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market presents a holiday appearance the same as prevails in the packer market. It is expected that the market will drift along about as it is at present for the next ten days at least and by that time the buying interest may have been awakened, but at present business is certainly extremely dull. Despite some high talk by certain dealers, all short haired buffs continue quotably top here at 11 and 10¢. with no later sales, and last trading in these at ¼¢. less. The Michigan dealers all talk firm at 11½¢. for all short haired buffs, but outside lots of long haired hides are very slow and easily obtainable at 10 and 9¢. Heavy cows are neglected, with late receipt lots nominal at 10¼@11¢., and older long haired lots obtainable at proportionately less, as in the case of buffs. One lot of 2,500 all weight hides sold from an outside point at 10¢., selected, and delivered to the buyer's tannery, that these hides are aid to be late collections. Heavy steers are dull in keeping with the slack demand for all kinds of heavy stock, with offerings running well to short haired at 12¢. not interesting buyers. Extremes running mostly short haired last brought 10¾¢., and long haired stock 10¢. Heavy bulls are slow with bids last made at

10 and 9¢. on selection, and better lots held about ¼¢. higher.

**CALFSKINS.**—A dull and easy market continues, with the situation devoid of fresh features of interest. Nominal asking prices are 15¢. for Chicago and choice outside cities, but buyers' views are ¼¢. less. Mixed lots of outside cities and countries last brought 14½¢., and countries alone will not command over 14½¢. The accumulations of old long haired kips continue a drag on the market and it is questionable what price they would bring if forced for sale. Present receipt kips of prime quality are still held up to 11½¢. without sales. Deacons are unchanged at the former quotations of \$1.05 and 85¢.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—In the absence of fresh trading, prices are unchanged at 70@75¢. for packer shearlings and 95¢@1.05 for lambs. Packers are sold ahead and on this account trading is restricted. Country shearlings are nominal at 30@65¢., according to lots, and lambs 50@60¢., but business is held up, owing to the limited receipts so far.

**HORSEHIDES.**—Horsehides are weak; best bids \$4.15, and holders asking \$4.25.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—No trading is reported in common varieties, and the market is unchanged. Sales have been made this week of dry hides at the River Plate to tanners in this country at lower prices than have previously ruled. It is reported that about 75,000 wet salted Frigorifico River Plate hides have been sold in scattering sales to tanners in this country during several months past and some of them have already arrived, while other sales have been made of these to Canadian tanners. Other wet salted River Plates are slightly easier, but still too high for this market. The present takeoff which is not short hair is held at about 15½¢. for 60 to 65-lb. hides laid down here duty paid. Stocks of all kinds of hides in Antwerp, consisting mostly of River Plates, amount to about 200,000, and there are about 150,000 hides of all kinds on the Havre market. The same feature exists in Europe as here in the fact that the hide men are carrying the supplies and not the tanners.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—No trading has developed and the market is quiet and weak. It is not believed that June native steers could be sold at over 14½¢., but no bids are reported.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—The market on hides continues slow and easy. Buyers state that most lots of New York State cows run badly grubby, and they are not disposed to pay 9¼@10¢. flat for these when they are able to operate in the West at outside points at 10¢. selected and delivered for lots running 50 per cent. firsts. A car of ordinary country bulls is reported sold at 10¢. and 9¢. on selection. Calfskins are dull and easy. It is reported that sales have been made here of New York City calf at \$1.37½, \$1.72½ and \$1.92½, and the price on the heavy weights is less than any previous sales reported. Good outside city skins are reported sold at \$1.25, \$1.65 and \$1.95, and ordinary countries \$1.10@1.15, \$1.50@1.55 and \$1.75@1.80.

## Boston.

Market quiet. Ohio buffs running two-thirds short hair reported sold 11½¢. Tanners will not buy old hides. Larger offerings Southern hides. Offerings for Southern points 9¼¢., but last sales there 9¢. Nearer points quotable 9¼@9½¢.

## New York Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market is very weak; buyers are retrenching and hides are accumulating in the butchers' hands. The market goes just opposite to the way it did last year, dropping in the face of the best hides of the season. Conservative buyers anticipate much lower values; in fact, they will not go into the market until they can obtain hides at their own values. Quotations: Native steers, 60 lbs. and up, short haired, 11¢.; No. 2s, 10¢.; No. 1 light steers and cows, 10¢.; No. 2s, 9¢.; No. 1 bulls, 9¢.; No. 2s, 8¢.

**CALFSKINS.**—Calfskins are very weak. There are accumulations in butchers' hands for which they are asking prices they are unable to obtain. Concessions will have to be made before they are sold. Quotations: Deacons, 60@70¢.; No. 1s, 5@7 lbs., 95¢.; No. 2s, 80¢.; No. 1s, 7@9 lbs., \$1.40; No. 2s, \$1.25; No. 1s, 9@12 lbs., \$1.60; No. 2s, \$1.45; No. 1s, 12@16 lbs., \$1.90; No. 2s, \$1.65; No. 1s, 16@25 lbs., \$2.25; No. 2s, \$2.00.

## Chicago Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market is very weak. There are large accumulations of old hides on hand, thus holding the market on short haired stock down. Tanners are buying conservatively, and unless they obtain goods at the price they figure on they pass them up. Tanners are reducing their workings. Quotations: Steer hides, 11¼¢.; No. 2s, 1¢. less; light steers, cows and buffs, 10¼¢.; No. 2s, 1¢. less; bulls, 10¢.; No. 2s, 1¢. less.

**CALFSKINS.**—The calfskin market is very weak. Some sales have been made at reduced prices. There are large accumulations. Quotations: 8@15 lbs., 14¢.; No. 2s, 1½¢. less; kips, 15@25 lbs., 10¢.; No. 2s, ½¢. less; deacons, No. 1s, 85¢.; No. 2s, 75¢.

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

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## HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.  
SCRANTON, PA. or CHICAGO, ILL.

## EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

## Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

## The Highest Prices

Warehouse: 99 Gold Street Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

## Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES and SKINS would do well to Write for Prices to

## U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,  
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,  
Cor. Grace and Spring Sts.,  
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,  
Cor. James and Marvin Sts.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,  
CUMBERLAND, MD.



# Chicago Section

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$2,875 net to the purchaser.

The water from all stations is reported usable—whether for drinking or washing purposes is not stated, however.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 29, averaged 7.62 cents per pound.

Aint it getting nearly time another "laundry outfit" appeared on the scene? Our urbane chaperones are getting rusty.

July 4th was observed the same as Sunday at all western livestock markets; stock received and cared for, but nothing sold, weighed or shipped.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meeker took a real calf in their automobile out to their Lake Forest home last week. The mother of the calf, which was born on the ocean, was one of a consignment of Guernseys imported by Mr. Meeker.

"The packers' camp," says the Daily Calamity, is seriously rent by what it fails to make clear. Perhaps, in the vernacular of the race track, it is "By schisms rent asunder, by heresies distrest." If the Yowler is as successful in helping the live stock commission men win their fight against the packers as it was in re-electing Mayor Dunne, it's all off with the commission men.

## CHICAGO STOCK YARDS FINANCES.

A Boston financial publication quotes an anonymous authority concerning the financial affairs of the Chicago Stock Yards Company as follows:

"The stock of Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards Company is 40 points lower than the high prices of last year and this decline has taken place with transactions in less than 2,000 shares. Seventy-five per cent. of the stock is held in New England for investment and the company has

paid 8 per cent. dividends from the beginning, and has never earned less than 16 per cent. from the first year of its organization.

"Surplus earnings have gone into the property and the entire yards have been rebuilt within the last ten years. The question now arises, what can the company do with its surplus earnings? They cannot be used on the property. Stockholders have never complained of their treatment in the past, as the surplus earnings have all gone toward making their investment more valuable, but the question of increased dividends may soon be forced upon the directors."

## JUNE LIVESTOCK AT CHICAGO.

Official reports from the Chicago Stock Yards for June, 1907, show a small increase in cattle receipts, but losses in receipts of calves, hogs and sheep, as compared to the same month last year. Slaughters of all meat animals were less than for June, 1906, the figures comparing as follows:

	1907.	1906.
Cattle .....	131,050	146,310
Calves .....	37,744	40,401
Hogs .....	507,378	512,624
Sheep .....	233,396	279,831

Figures showing receipts are as follows:

	1907.	1906.
Cattle .....	235,292	235,075
Calves .....	38,879	41,671
Hogs .....	586,992	624,463
Sheep .....	261,405	324,210
Horses .....	7,854	9,566
Cars .....	21,910	22,791

Shipments were as follows:

	1907.	1906.
Cattle .....	104,242	98,765
Calves .....	1,135	1,270
Hogs .....	79,614	111,839
Sheep .....	28,009	44,379
Horses .....	6,230	8,225
Cars .....	6,572	6,877

## STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions at the chief centers at the close of business on June 29, compared to stocks on hand at the same time last year, are as follows:

Chicago.	June 30, 1907.	June 30, 1906.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '06, bbls.	22,685	22,435
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '05, to Oct. 1, '06....	.....	270
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls. ....	49,888	38,297
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '06. ....	104,069	90,583
Other kinds of lard,...	40,069	22,492
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '06, lbs.	22,350,550	17,332,609
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	997,069	336,304
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, '06, lbs. ....	5,046,698	2,288,740
Extra short rib middles, lbs. ....	7,245,000	11,061,488
Long clear middles, lbs.	32,258	44,039
D. S. shoulders, lbs. ....	646,158	220,556
S. P. shoulders, lbs. ....	2,002,478	1,864,103
S. P. hams, lbs. ....	37,576,748	24,385,154
D. S. bellies, lbs. ....	25,325,924	14,658,894
S. P. bellies, lbs. ....	8,356,072	9,270,347
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs. ....	9,495,983	8,945,058
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs. ....	.....	.....
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	10,472,000	7,031,068
Other cuts of meats, lbs. ....	12,688,140	12,194,508
Total cut meats, lbs. ....	142,235,138	109,632,868
*In storage tanks and tierces.		

## Movement of Product.

	Received.	June, 1907.	June, 1906.
Pork, bbls. ....	100	100	45
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	12,498,183	8,895,625	.....
Meats, gross weight, lbs. ....	19,655,969	16,356,772	.....
Live hogs, number. ....	629,798	671,049	.....
Dressed hogs, number. ....	.....	102	.....

## STOCKS OF LARD

Cables advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on July 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1907. July 1.	1907. June 1.	1906. July 1.	1905. July 1.	1904. July 1.	1903. July 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	22,000	16,000	24,500	26,500	30,000	22,000
Other British ports.....	18,000	18,000	14,000	15,000	15,000	9,000
Hamburg .....	18,000	23,000	9,000	20,000	12,000	15,000
Bremen .....	2,000	1,000	2,500	1,500	1,000	2,000
Berlin .....	6,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	1,500	2,500
Baltic ports .....	15,000	19,000	15,500	22,000	13,000	13,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim.....	3,500	2,500	3,000	4,000	2,000	500
Antwerp .....	3,000	2,000	4,500	7,000	3,000	2,000
French ports .....	1,400	1,600	1,600	900	1,600	1,000
Italian and Spanish ports.....	500	500	500	1,000	500	500
Total in Europe.....	89,400	88,600	78,100	101,900	79,600	68,000
Afloat for Europe.....	50,000	55,000	75,000	65,000	35,000	50,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	139,400	143,600	153,100	166,900	114,600	118,000
Chicago prime steam.....	104,069	56,320	90,583	162,733	124,284	45,618
Chicago other kinds.....	40,069	36,740	22,492	31,283	27,008	11,643
East St. Louis.....	1,730	1,750	3,500	7,433	2,130	844
Kansas City.....	24,007	27,517	21,035	14,165	14,446	10,044
Omaha.....	7,023	5,425	4,018	4,912	6,188	5,742
New York.....	7,573	6,511	8,178	12,000	8,451	7,834
Milwaukee.....	6,986	3,989	1,524	12,709	8,860	2,473
South St. Joseph.....	7,781	8,810	8,885	7,501	2,378	5,246
Total tierces .....	339,232	290,662	313,315	419,696	308,345	207,444

## ZACHARY T. DAVIS

Architect

79 Dearborn Street

CHICAGO

Packingshouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

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Accounting, Factory Cost, Payroll and Time-Keeping systems designed and installed.

SPECIAL AND PERIODICAL AUDITS MADE

THE CENTRAL AUDIT CO.

211 Royal Insurance Bldg., Chicago

We are practical Packing House Accountants.

## Simplex Sausage Seasoning

A New Pure Food Sausage Flavor. All Leading Jobbers sell it.

Or write HARRY KELLER & CO., Chicago

## Shipped.

	June, 1907.	June, 1906.
Pork, bbls. ....	10,260	18,072
Lard, gross weight, lbs. 26,850,404		44,229,610
Meats, gross weight, lbs. ....	59,724,493	96,776,717
Live hogs, number....	79,614	111,839
Dressed hogs, number.	5,609	3,870
Average weight of hogs received June, 235;		
June, 1906, 226; June, 1905, 222.		

## Omaha.

	June 29, 1907.	June 30, 1906.
Mess pork, bbls. ....	307	66
Other kinds bbl. pork.	1,792	997
P. S. lard "contract," tes. ....	5,575	2,355
Other kinds lard, tes..	1,448	1,663
Short rib middles, lbs. ....	5,025,603	5,193,789
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	873,475	913,736
Extra S. C. middles, lbs. ....	6,863,816	2,587,626
Extra S. R. middles, lbs. ....	5,039,780	7,502,946
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	65,354	242,661
D. S. shoulders, lbs. ....	1,393,015	1,164,084
S. P. shoulders, lbs. ....	1,276,077	915,340
S. P. hams, lbs. ....	10,863,643	10,075,033
D. S. bellies, lbs. ....	4,732,409	2,272,628
S. P. bellies, lbs. ....	3,002,940	3,992,130
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs. ....	2,583,665	2,303,110
S. P. skinned hams, lbs. ....	6,788,419	3,189,404
Other cut meats, lbs. ....	4,373,027	3,292,880
Total cut meats, lbs. ....	52,881,283	43,545,367
Live Hogs.		
	June, 1907.	June, 1906.
Received .....	245,010	304,775
Shipped .....	2,013	40,410
Driven out .....	242,997	264,365
Average weight. ....	250	232

## Milwaukee.

	June 30, 1907.	June 30, 1906.
Mess pork, winter p'k'd (new) bbls. ....	4,356	85
Other kinds barreled pork, bbls. ....	2,851	2,625
Prime steam lard, contract, tes. ....	2,442	361
Other kinds of lard, tes. ....	4,538	1,163
Short rib middles, lbs. ....	4,378,814	6,995,630
Extra short rib middles, lbs. ....	1,002,126	592,036
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	20,066	9,883
Extra short clear middles, lbs. ....	567,632	538,345
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	63,427	3,640
D. S. shoulders, lbs. ....	755,869	619,473
S. P. shoulders, lbs. ....	993,830	162,450
S. P. hams, lbs. ....	4,797,900	5,299,474
D. S. bellies, lbs. ....	3,137,297	2,042,489
S. P. bellies, lbs. ....	1,171,140	1,514,932
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs. ....	1,059,300	936,771
S. P. skinned hams, lbs. ....	1,099,670	706,050
Other cuts of meats, lbs. ....	5,022,515	6,023,772

## Kansas City.

	June 29, 1907.	June 30, 1906.
Mess pork, bbls. ....	370	589
Other kinds pork, bbls. ....	4,475	2,897
P. S. lard, contract, tes. ....	13,727	10,085
Other kinds lard, tes..	10,880	10,950
Short rib middles, lbs. ....	7,480,400	9,669,200
Extra short rib middles, lbs. ....	4,184,800	3,940,000
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	1,090,800	813,600
Extra S. C. middles, lbs. ....	6,616,100	5,548,600
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	431,200	332,000
D. S. shoulders, lbs. ....	3,575,000	2,359,900
D. S. bellies, lbs. ....	7,667,700	4,179,400
S. P. shoulders, lbs. ....	1,365,400	705,400
S. P. hams, lbs. ....	19,334,900	17,550,000
S. P. bellies, lbs. ....	4,837,600	5,356,300



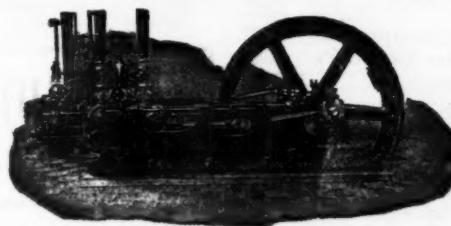
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DOVE BRAND  
SUGAR CURED  
HAMS ARE ALL SE-  
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CORN FED HOGS.  
YOU SHOULD INSIST  
UPON BEING SUPPLIED  
WITH OUR HAMS AND  
BACON AT YOUR DEAL-  
ERS. THEY COST  
YOU NO MORE, AND WE  
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.  
JOHN C. ROTH  
PACKING CO.  
CINCINNATI, O.  
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PURE FOOD LAWS ARE  
INTRODUCED IN OUR GREAT  
STATES SO THAT THE  
IMPOSTERS DO NOT PRACTICE  
ADULTERATIONS UPON THE  
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OUR SUCCESS  
IS QUALITY  
THE DOVE BRAND  
MEATS HAVE BEEN ON  
THE MARKET FOR  
FIFTY YEARS, AND  
IF YOUR DEALER  
DOESN'T SUPPLY YOU,  
WRITE US  
AND WE WILL  
SEE THAT  
YOU GET THE  
GENUINE



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Best advertised by the number of its pleased users.  
5500 Throughout the World.

May be operated from any power.

Correspondence Solicited.

### The Fred W. Wolf Co.

Rees, Ha'horn and Dayton Sts.

Chicago

ATLANTA. FORT WORTH. KANSAS CITY. SEATTLE.

S. P. Calif. hams, lbs. ....	5,048,400	4,363,900
S. P. skinned hams, lbs. ....	5,106,300	2,770,300
Other cut meats, lbs. ....	10,683,600	7,711,800
Total cut meats, lbs. ....	77,422,200	65,300,400

## Live Hogs.

	June 29, 1907.	June 30, 1906.
Received .....	312,626	285,151
Shipped .....	5,468	12,633
Driven out .....	308,157	277,596
Average weight. ....	207	204

Watch page 48 for bargains.

### CHAMPION FAT CUTTING MACHINE.



Cuts 100 pounds per minute uniformly. Reduces  
crackling cake 8 per cent. Made only by  
JOHN B. ADT, Baltimore, Md.  
332 to 342 N. Holliday St.

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 24....	23,009	1,155	50,577	16,100
Tuesday, June 25....	2,320	2,802	16,945	8,702
Wednesday, June 26 14,081	1,624	30,330	17,230	
Thursday, June 27....	4,905	947	19,653	11,868
Friday, June 28....	1,950	295	19,247	6,564
Saturday, June 29....	641	19	10,191	2,415
Total this week....	47,396	6,932	146,943	65,969
Previous week....	53,892	11,412	126,462	44,650
Cor. week 1906....	62,000	8,930	128,501	84,351
Cor. week 1905....	54,344	9,965	153,382	57,207

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 24....	6,397	69	5,220	1,579
Tuesday, June 25....	2,221	34	2,802	552
Wednesday, June 26 4,144	58	2,724	1,961	
Thursday, June 27....	4,590	41	1,086	2,491
Friday, June 28....	2,732	59	3,000	1,996
Saturday, June 29....	61	—	1,567	—
Total this week....	20,155	279	17,968	8,579
Previous week....	25,558	267	17,379	4,427
Cor. week 1906....	24,980	544	34,580	12,691
Cor. week 1905....	20,750	548	38,050	2,821

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	1,564,508	245,263	3,881,068	1,866,883
Year ago.....	1,519,191	223,535	3,941,909	2,136,559
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending June 29.....			529,000	
Week previous.....			510,000	
Year ago.....			471,000	
Two years ago.....			527,000	
Year to June 29.....			12,889,000	
Same period 1906.....			12,363,000	
Same period 1905.....			12,694,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:				
Week June 29, 1907....	134,700	898,900	132,300	
Week ago.....	155,700	873,800	107,200	
Year ago.....	150,100	385,100	150,000	
Two years ago.....	142,200	405,000	132,200	
Total this year.....	4,101,000	9,817,000	4,261,000	
Total last year.....	3,856,000	9,653,000	4,628,000	

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending June 29, 1907:	
Armour & Co.....	32,000
Swift & Co.....	23,300
Anglo-American.....	10,800
Boyd-Lunham.....	8,000
H. Boone & Co.....	6,700
Continental, P. C.....	3,900
Hammond & Co.....	5,200
Morris & Co.....	11,800
Roberts & Oake.....	4,700
S. & S.....	15,000
Western Packing Co.....	5,800
Omaha Packing Co.....	3,800
Other packers.....	10,000
Total.....	140,700
Week ago.....	118,100
Year ago.....	97,500
Two years ago.....	124,100
Total for year.....	3,282,100

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week June 29, 1907....	\$6.29	\$5.03	\$5.15	\$6.30
Previous week.....	6.10	6.15	5.60	6.70
Year ago.....	5.30	6.04	5.50	6.70
Two years ago.....	5.10	5.48	4.80	6.20
Three years ago.....	5.53	5.30	4.40	5.70

## CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.00@7.10
Fair to good steers.....	5.25@6.00
Inferior to plain steers.....	4.50@5.00
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	5.00@6.25
Plain to fancy cows.....	3.75@4.75
Fair to fancy heifers.....	4.00@5.75
Good to choice feeders.....	4.00@5.15
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.00@4.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.50@3.50
Common to good culling cows.....	1.50@2.25
Common to choice bulls.....	3.50@5.25
Calves, common to fair.....	4.50@6.00
Calves, good to fancy.....	6.00@7.00

## HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 250 lbs. and up.....	\$5.80@5.90
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	5.90@6.00
Mixed packers, with barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up.....	5.90@6.05
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	5.90@6.10
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 105 to 190 lbs.....	5.95@6.15
Rough sows and coarse stags, 200 to 400 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Rough throw-outs, all weights.....	4.75@5.50
Pigs, 100 lbs. and under.....	5.40@5.50
Pigs, 100 to 130 lbs.....	5.50@5.85

## SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$5.75@6.00
Fair to good wethers.....	5.50@5.75
Good to prime ewes.....	5.50@5.75
Fair to good ewes.....	5.00@5.50
Good to prime native lambs.....	6.25@6.75
Fair to good native lambs.....	6.25@6.50
Good to prime western lambs.....	6.50@7.00
Feeding lambs.....	6.00@6.50
Spring lambs.....	6.00@7.25
Cull lambs.....	5.00@5.50
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@5.50
Yearlings.....	5.75@6.25

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.80	8.82	8.80	8.80
September.....	9.05	9.05	9.02	9.02
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.60	8.60	8.57	8.57
September.....	8.80	8.82	8.80	8.80
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.10	16.12	16.05	16.10
September.....	16.35	16.37	16.35	16.37

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.82	8.90	8.82	8.87
September.....	9.07	9.15	9.07	9.10
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.65	8.65	8.60	8.60
September.....	8.85	8.92	8.85	8.85
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.22	16.35	16.22	16.25
September.....	16.45	16.57	16.45	16.47

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.80	8.90	8.80	8.87
September.....	9.05	9.10	9.05	9.10
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.82
September.....	9.05	9.10	9.05	9.10
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.22	16.30	16.22	16.27
September.....	16.47	16.52	16.45	16.50

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.85	8.85	8.80	8.80
September.....	9.07	9.07	9.00	9.00
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.60	8.60	8.50	8.52
September.....	8.80	8.80	8.70	8.72
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.25	16.25	16.05	16.05
September.....	16.50	16.50	16.30	16.30

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1907.

Holiday.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.80	8.80	8.75	8.75
September.....	9.00	9.02	8.95	8.95
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.60	8.60	8.42	8.42
September.....	8.72	8.72	8.62	8.62
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.05	16.05	15.90	15.90
September.....	16.30	16.35	16.12	16.12

## GEORGE LITTLE LIMITED

### MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Established over 50 Years

Invite correspondence with Packers desirous of finding an outlet on the English Market for

### BACON, HAMS, LARD, DAIRY PRODUCTS, ETC.

A good opportunity for an enterprising house to get into touch with British consumers.

## SKEWERS

For best prices on Maple and Hickory Skewers write to J. HUGH N. CRIDER, BELLEFONTE, PA.

### JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant  
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS  
COTTONSEED OIL

308 and 308 Tupper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	18	20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	17 1/2
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	22 1/2
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	12 1/2
Beef Stew.....	5	6 1/2
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	5	6 1/2
Corned Ham, Native.....	8	10
Corned Ribs.....	8	10
Corned Flanks.....	8	10
Round Steaks.....	10	12 1/2
Round Roasts.....	10	12 1/2
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	8	10
Rolls Roast.....	10	12 1/2

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.25
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50
Hind Quarters.....	.18
Fore Quarters.....	.12 1/2
Legs, fancy.....	.20
Stew.....	.10@12 1/2
Shoulders.....	.12
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	.25
Chops, Frenched.....	.15 each

## Mutton.

Legs.....	.14
Stew.....	.10
Shoulders.....	.10
Hind Quarters.....	.18
Fore Quarters.....	.12
Rib and Loin Chops.....	.22

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12 1/2
Pork Chops.....	12 1/2
Pork Tenderloins.....	12 1/2
Pork Butts.....	11
Spare Ribs.....	8
Blades.....	8
Hocks.....	8
Pigs' Heads.....	6
Leaf Lard.....	10

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14
Fore Quarters.....	10
Legs.....	18
Breasts.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

## Butchers' Offal.

Best.....	8
Tallow.....	4 1/2
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	14 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Calveskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15 @ 16
Calveskins, under 8 lbs. (deerskins).....	30 @ 35

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Chickens—Springs.....	18	@ 22
Turkeys.....	10	@ 11
Fowls.....	12	@ 12
Roosters.....	7	@ 7
Ducks.....	10	@ 10
Geese, per dozen.....	5.00	@ 7.50

## Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	11	@ 11 1/2
Chickens.....	7	@ 7
Ducks.....	5	@ 7
Roosters.....	8	@ 8

## Veal.

Choice.....	9	@ 10
Good.....	7	@ 8 1/2
Medium.....	6	@ 7
Coarse, heavy.....	5	@ 6
Coarse, small.....	4	@ 5

## Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 17
Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 16
Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 14 1/2
Loin, No. 1.....	@ 17
Loin, No. 2.....	@ 14
Loin, No. 3.....	@ 14 1/2
Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 9
Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 8
Rounds, No. 3.....	@ 6 1/2
Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 7
Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 6 1/2
Chucks, No. 3.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Plates, No. 1.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Plates, No. 2.....	@ 3 1/2
Plates, No. 3.....	@ 3 1/2

## Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@ 26
Creamery Extra.....	@ 24 1/2
Creamery Firsts.....	21 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Creamery Seconds.....	19 @ 20
Dairies, Choice.....	@ 21
Dairies, Firsts.....	@ 18
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	@ 16 1/2
Renovated.....	@ 19 1/2

## Eggs.

Extras.....	@ 17 1/2
Prime Firsts.....	@ 14
Firsts.....	@ 13 1/2
Fresh at market, cases inc.....	@ 13



# CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

### Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	@ 7 1/2
Good Native Steers	8 1/2 @ 9
Western Steers	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	@ 8 1/2
Helpers, Good	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hind Quarters	1.75 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.50 under Straight Beef

### Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	6 1/2 @ 7
Cow Chucks	@ 5
Boneless Chucks	@ 5
Medium Plates	3 @ 3 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 4
Cow Rounds	@ 4
Steer Rounds	@ 4 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 20
Strip Loins	@ 12
Striplin Butts	@ 12 1/2
Shoulder Clods	@ 8 1/2
Rolls	@ 12
Rump Butts	@ 9 1/2
Trimnings	@ 5
Shank	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 12
Cow Ribs, Common Light	@ 11
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 15
Loins Ends, steer-native	11 @ 12
Loins Ends, cow	@ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 10

### Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 4
Hearts	@ 3
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 5
Fresh Tripe-plain	@ 2 1/2
Brains	@ 4
Kidneys, each	@ 4
Brains	@ 4

### Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass	7 @ 8
Good Carcass	9 @ 10
Medium Saddles	11 @ 12 1/2
Good Saddles	@ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 8 1/2
Good Racks	@ 9

### Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	@ 50
Plucks	@ 25
Heads, each	8 @ 10

### Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 11
Good Caul	11 1/2 @ 12
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 13
Saddles Caul	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 3

### Mutton.

Medium Sheep	10 @ 10 1/2
Good Sheep	@ 11
Medium Saddles	@ 11 1/2
Good Saddles	@ 12
Medium Racks	@ 10
Good Racks	@ 11
Mutton Legs	@ 12 1/2
Mutton Stew	@ 12 1/2
Mutton Loins	@ 12 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 5

### Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 10
Leaf Lard	@ 8 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 16
Spare Ribs	@ 5 1/2
Butts	@ 8 1/2
Hocks	@ 6
Trimnings	@ 4 1/2
Tails	@ 4
Snouts	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 3
Pigs' Heads	@ 4
Blade Bones	@ 5 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 4 1/2
Hog Plucks	@ 4
Neck Bones	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts	@ 6
Pork Kidneys	@ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 7
Slip Bones	@ 8 1/2
Tail Bones	@ 4
Brains	@ 4
Backfat	@ 8 1/2
Hams	12 @ 14
Culms	@ 8 1/2
Bellies	@ 12
Shoulders	@ 8 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 6
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 7 1/2
Choice Bologna	@ 7 1/2
Viennas	@ 8
Frankfurters	@ 7
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 8 1/2
Tongue	@ 8 1/2
White Tongue	@ 8 1/2
Minced Sausage	@ 10
Prepared Sausage	@ 10
New England Sausage	@ 10
Beef Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Sausage	@ 15
Oxford Sausage	@ 7 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 7 1/2
Leona, Garlach, Knoblauch	@ 8
Smoked Pork	@ 8
Veal Sausage	@ 14
Farm Sausage	@ 8
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 8
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 10
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 6
Ham Bologna	@ 8
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 10
Special Compressed Ham	@ 10

## Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	@ 19
German Salami, New Dry	@ 16
Holsteiner, New	@ 12
Metzger, New	@ 13
Farmer, New	@ 13
Darles, H. C., New	@ 13
Italian Salami, New	@ 20
Monarque Cervelat	@ 10
Capicola	@ 10

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-20	\$3.50
Bologna, 1-50	\$3.00
Bologna, 2-20	\$2.50
Viennas, 1-50	\$4.50
Viennas, 2-20	\$4.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	\$4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	\$6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	\$10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	\$12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	\$4.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	17.75

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	2.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	4.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60
6-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	@ 10.50
Plate Beef	@ 10.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 9.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 9.50
Beef Hams	@ 12.00
Rump Butts	@ 12.00
Mess Pork	@ 16.75
Clear Fat Backs	@ 16.25
Family Back Pork	@ 18.75
Bean Pork	@ 13.50

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 10 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	@ 9 1/2
Lard compounds	@ 9
Barrels	1/2 c. over tes.
Half Hams	1/2 c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 90 lbs.	1/2 c. over tes.
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 63

## BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 16
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## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 8 1/2
Short Clears	@ 8 1/2
Bacon meats	1 @ 1 1/2 c. more

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	@ 14 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	@ 14
Skinned Hams	@ 15
Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. avg.	@ 9
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.	@ 9
Breakfast bacon, fancy	@ 21 1/2
Wide, 8 @ 10 avg., and Strip, 4 @ 5 avg.	@ 17
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and Strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and Strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	@ 14
Dried Beef Sides	@ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Outsoles	@ 12 1/2
Regular Rolled Ham	@ 18 1/2
Smoked Hams	@ 19 1/2

Bolled Picnic Hams	@ 15 1/2
Cooked Loin Bolls	@ 21 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Rounds, per set	@ 13
Middles, per set	@ 32
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 4 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	@ 23
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 50
Hog middles, per set	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 22
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.55 @ 2.60
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.45
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12%	\$2.50 @ 2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.45 @ 2.47 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 35%	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	60.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 8.50
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.05
Neutral	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Leaf	@ 8 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo No. 2	@ 8 1/2
Mutton	@ 7 1/2
Tallow	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Grease	6 1/2 @ 7

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	72 @ 75
Extra No. 1 lard oil	55 @ 57
No. 1 lard oil	51 @ 52
No. 2 lard oil	45 @ 50
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	@ 9
Oleo stock	9 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65 @ 71
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	55 @ 60
Corn oil, loose	@ 5 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 7
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Choice country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 6
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bone	6 @ 6 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage Grease	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	Nom @ 56
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 50
Soap, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls. reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.80 @ 2.05
Barrels, ash	1.37 1/2 @ 1.40
Barrels, oak	1.47 1/2 @ 1.55

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	9 1/2 @ 10
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	3.50
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs.	2x @ 3x 1.10

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Dealers  
Office, Postal Telegraph Building  
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TALLOW GREASE STEARINES  
LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL  
CRACKLINGS BONES ROVE MEAL  
CLUBSTOCK FERTILIZERS HOOFS AND HORNS  
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US.

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.75@6.80
Medium to fair native steers.....	5.00@5.65
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.30@4.90
Oxen and stags.....	3.25@5.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.30@4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago.	5.25@5.95

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.	\$8.00@8.25
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.	6.75@7.75
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.	5.00@6.50
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	4.25@4.75
Live veal calves, buttermilk, per 100 lbs.	3.75@4.25
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.	@

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime, per 100 lbs.	\$7.62@8.00
Live yearlings, good to choice, per 100 lbs.	6.50@7.50
Live yearlings, common to fair, 100 lbs.	5.50@6.00
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.	4.62@5.00
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.	3.50@4.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.	2.50@3.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	\$6.75@6.80
Hogs, medium	6.75@6.80
Hogs, 140 lbs.	6.90@7.05
Pigs	7.10@7.25
Rough	5.75@6.05

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	@10
Choice, native, light	9½@10
Common to fair, native	8½@9

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy	@ 9½
Choice native, light	@ 9½
Native, common to fair	8½@9
Choice Western, heavy	@ 8½
Choice Western, light	@ 8
Common to fair Texas	6 @ 7
Good to choice heifers	7½@8½
Common to fair heifers	@ 8
Choice cows	@ 8
Common to fair cows	@ 7
Good to choice oxen and stags	@ 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags	@ 7½
Fleshy bologna bulls	6½@7

### BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12c. per lb.; No. 2, 10c. per lb.; No. 3, 8½c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 14c. per lb.; No. 2, 12c. per lb.; No. 3, 10c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 7c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 5c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9½c. per lb.; No. 2, 8c. per lb.; No. 3, 7c. per lb.	
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## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.	@13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	11½@12½
Western calves	@11
Western calves, fair to good	9½@10
Western calves, common	8 @ 9

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs	@10
Hogs, heavy	@ 8½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@ 8½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@ 8½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 8½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	@13
Spring lambs, good	12 @12½
Yearling lambs	10 @11
Sheep, choice	@11
Sheep, medium to good	8 @ 9
Sheep, culls	@ 7½

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	14½@15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	14½@14½
Smoked hams, heavy	14 @14½
Smoked Pienkes, light	9½@9½
Smoked Pienkes, heavy	9½@9½
Smoked Shoulders	10½@10½
Smoked bacon, boneless	15½@16
Smoked bacon (rib in)	15 @15½
Dried beef sets	15½@16
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	15 @16
Pickled bellies, heavy	12 @12½

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut	@75.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40½@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@ 60.00
Hoofs, per ton	@ 80.00
Tailg bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@ 80.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	@220.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	70 @75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	1½ @3c. a piece
Livers, beef	6 @5c. a pound
Oxtails	6 @7c. a piece
Hearts, beef	6 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city	@12½
Fresh pork loins, Western	11½@12½

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 4½
Shop bones, per cwt.	@25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	—
Hog American, free of salt, in tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	6½
Beef, bungs, per lb.	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	42
Beef, middles, per lb.	6½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 18	5½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 28	2½@3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	15	16½
Pepper, Sing., black	11	12½
Pepper, Penang, white	13½	15
Pepper, red Zanzibar	11	14
Pepper, shot	12½	—
Allspice	7	9½
Coriander	4	6
Cloves	21	24
Mace	47	52

## SALTPETRE.

Crude	4½@4½
Refined—Granulated	4½@5
Crystals	5 @ 5½
Powdered	5½@5½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .19
No. 2 skins	@ .17
No. 3 or branded	@ .10
No. 1 B. M. skins	17@.18
No. 2 B. M. skins	15@.16
No. 1, 12½-14	@1.05
No. 2, 12½-14	1.65@1.70
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	1.00@1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	1.40@1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18	2.05@2.20
No. 2 kips, 14-18	1.90@1.95
No. 1, B. M. kips	1.80@1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips	1.70@1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	2.00@2.05
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	2.30@2.40
Branded skins	1.0@.12
Branded kips	1.30@1.40
Heavy branded kips	1.55@1.65
Ticky skins	1.2@.15
Ticky kips	1.65@1.75
Heavy ticky kips	1.90@1.95
No 3 skins	@ .11

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, young hens (ave. best)	@14
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best)	@13
Western, fair to good	12 @12½
Broilers—Phila., 3 to 4 lbs., pair, per lb.	@35
Penn., 3 to 4 per pair, per lb.	28 @30
Phila., squabs, broilers, per pair	50 @ 60
Western, dry-picked	27 @28
Western, scalded	22 @24
Fowls—	
Western d. p., fancy, medium weights	@13½
Western, dry-picked, heavy	@13
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium	11 @12½
Western, scalded, fancy, culls out	@13
Western, scalded, poor to medium	11 @12½

### Other Poultry—

Old cocks, dry-picked	@ 9½
Old cocks, scalded	@ 9½
Ducks, spring, L. I. and Eastern	@17
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	\$4.00
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to dozen	\$3.50
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dozen, per dozen	@ 3.00
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen	2.25@
Squabs, prime white, 6@8½ lbs. to doz.	1.75@2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen	1.75@2.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen	@1.25
Squabs, culls, per dozen	50@ 60

## FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1	17 @18
Toms, No. 1	17 @18
No. 2	11 @12
Old toms, No. 1	16 @16
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked fancy	19 @20
Salt-meated, fancy	17 @18
Average, No. 1	15 @16
Chickens—No. 2	10 @12

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.	@23
Fowls, per lb.	@14
Roosters, young, per lb.	@ 9
Roosters, old, per lb.	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.	@11
Ducks, per lb.	@13
Geese, Western, prime, per lb.	@10
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor	@ 8
Guinea fowl, per pair	@60
Pigeons, per pair	@30

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed per ton	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	25.00 @26.00
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine	@ 2.55
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 2.70
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia	2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	2.70 and 10c
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	10.00 @11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate	2.95 and 10c
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton	2.75 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	3.05 @ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	3.75 @ 4.00

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.25 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.00 @10.65
Kieserit, future shipment	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.	1.16½ @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.)	2.18½ @ 2.27
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.	30 @ 40

## FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Casings, Fertilizer Material, Arachide



# LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 2.

**CATTLE**—The light run of cattle at the opening of the week was a disappointment to the buying side of the market. Monday's receipts, 20,704, met with a good demand; the eastern shippers and exporters were in the market with good orders, and the bulk of the trading was done on a strong to 10c. higher basis, in spite of the fact that the beef market in the east has not fully recovered from the bad condition prevailing there last week. Prices moved up another notch, and a top of \$7.15 was reached for one load of prime 1,678 lb. steers from Iowa. Three loads averaging 1,484 lbs. went at \$7.05. The big bulk of the medium steers averaging 1,150 and 1,350 lbs. went at \$6.00@6.50, and a considerable number of medium and plain light steers sold from \$5.75 down to \$5.50, and inferior little killers down to \$4.55. Medium cattle are 75c. higher, and top cattle are \$1.05 higher than a year ago. Distillery steers sold to-day in large lots at \$6.60 to \$6.75. Grass Texas cattle are coming in fair numbers and selling mostly from \$4.35@4.50, averaging about 1,000 lbs.; some heavier lots around 1,100 lbs. selling around \$5.00.

**HOGS**—Receipts of hogs at this market for six months are 1,866,000, being less than 60,000 short of same period last year. Since the high point of \$7.25 reached during February prices have declined sharply, regaining a portion of the loss, then gradually dropping to a point during June, when choice hogs sold around 6c. Monday, July 1, receipts 33,876, which was below all expectations. Market active at 5@10c. advance. Choice light weight hogs in moderate supply and hardly equal to the demand which prevailed. An increase in the amount of common and inferior hogs very noticeable; range widening fast. Choice light sold from \$6.15@6.25; medium shipping grades \$6.05@6.10. Mixed packing \$5.90@6.00; heavy packing \$5.60@5.85. Packers purchased liberally evidently in anticipation of moderate receipts during the week owing to holiday. Product on change showing a decided improvement also. Tuesday's receipts, estimated, 18,000. Speculative demand strong to 5c. higher at the opening. Choice light making \$6.30; light butchers selling \$6.15@6.20. On packing account the trade was weak to a shade lower at the start. Buyers very indifferent and late sales showed almost 10c. decline from Monday's best prices. Quotations: Choice heavy shipping hogs, 250 to 300 lbs., \$6.00@6.10; light butchers, 180 to 230 lbs., \$6.15@6.25; light mixed, 200 to 230 lbs., \$6.05@6.20; choice light, 150 to 190 lbs., \$6.20@6.30; mixed packing, 240 to 280 lbs., \$5.90@6.00; heavy packing 300 to 400 lbs., \$5.80@5.95; rough packers in small lots, \$5.25@5.60; stags, \$5.00@5.25; boars, \$2.50@3.25; good to choice pigs under 100 lbs., \$5.75@6.00; good to choice pigs, 110 to 135 lbs., \$5.90@6.20; common lots, \$4.00@5.25.

**SHEEP**—Monday's moderate supply of sheep and lambs met better demand and more action than at any time last week with spring lambs and handy weight sheep 10@15c. higher, but heavy grades of sheep moved along in the same old rut. Oregon, Idaho and Washington were represented with ewes, wethers, yearlings and Idaho with choice spring lambs which sold at \$7.00. Fat wethers, \$5.75; ewes, \$5.50, and yearling breeding ewes at \$6.25, with fat yearling wethers, \$6.75; ewes to killers, \$6.00, and feeding yearling wethers, \$5.75. Supply of dry fed stock about exhausted, and last year's lambs must be reckoned yearlings from now on. Receipts of Southern lambs beginning to grow lighter, and a good kind of spring lambs will be popular among buyers from now on and command good prices. Heavy ewes, as well as bucks, least in favor at present. Breeding ewes and

feeding stock will sell readily here at any time now, and plenty of orders now on hand awaiting range stock. Sales to-day included good to choice wethers, \$5.65@6.00; mediums, \$5.40@5.75; good to choice handy weight ewes, \$5.50@5.75; mediums, \$5.10@5.40; common to fair, \$4.00@5.00; culls, \$3.00@3.50; heavy fat ewes, \$4.50@4.85; bucks, \$3.00@4.00. Yearling wethers, \$6.40@6.75; feeders, \$5.40@5.75; yearling breeding ewes, \$6.00@6.35; good to choice 2 to 3-year old breeding ewes, \$5.25@5.85. Top spring lambs, \$7.25@7.75; mediums, \$7.00@7.35; fair, \$6.50@7.00; culls, \$5.00@6.00, and prospects fair.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, July 5.

**CATTLE**—Receipts this week, 28,100; last week, 36,200; same week last year, 37,900. Good to choice dry lot steers are becoming scarce; 20@40c. higher than a week ago, \$6.25@6.75. Grass steers and those fed corn on grass preponderate, 15@25c. higher, \$4.50@6. Cows and heifers in small supply and strong; cows, \$2.50@4.75; heifers, \$3.80@5.50. Bulls firm, \$2.75@5.10. Calves 25@50c. higher, \$4.50@6.50. Ten thousand quarantines included, 15@25c. higher; steers, \$3.50@4.90. Stockers and feeders, 10@15c. higher.

**HOGS**—Receipts this week, 47,500; last week, 69,400; same week last year, 39,800. Hogs advanced the first of the week, but broke badly Wednesday; steady to-day. Quality continues good; medium and heavy weights selling nearer the top than a week ago; top, \$5.97; bulk, \$5.90@5.95. Receipts insufficient for wants of packers; 3,000 imported from Northern markets to-day.

**SHEEP**—Receipts this week, 25,500; last week, 25,200; same week last year, 21,400. Mutton markets reached their lowest level Monday; prices were slightly stronger since; Texas offerings decreasing; Arizonas still plentiful; Utahs not yet fairly started; small proportion of native lambs, worth \$6.75@7.00; native yearlings, \$6; range wethers and yearlings, \$4.75@5.75; ewes, \$4.50@5.25; goats, \$3.25@3.70.

**HIDES** are quiet; green salted, 7@8½c.; bulls and stags, 7c.; glue, 6c.; uncured, 1½c. less; dry flint butcher, 17@20c.; culls, 10@13c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	284	—	—
Armour	2,739	13,959	2,120
Cudahy	3,354	8,167	1,157
Fowler	704	—	974
Morris	2,176	7,390	2,377
Ruddy	264	—	—
Schwarzschild	2,834	8,875	1,686
Swift	2,536	8,454	6,422

## ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., July 2, 1907.

There is no change to note in the cattle market. Supplies are moderate at all leading points, and the demand continues good for all useful grades of killing stock. The proportion of fully fat steers is not large, and the indications are that there is no big supply of fully finished cattle in feed lots at the present time. Prices are ruling fully steady to strong for all attractive corn fed steers regardless of weight, but light steers lacking fat and showing up green are meeting with rather a slack demand, and with the coming forward of rangers, it is likely that these will seek a lower level in prices. This market is now open to the sale of all grades of the stock subject to ante-mortem inspection in front of the scales, and is the only market that is so open. The others continue to fight post-mortem and not

appearing willing to settle with the packers on the St. Joe basis. There are plenty of buyers here for all cows and heifers, and the market is showing good strong tone. The market for stock cattle is continuing to run very dull on limited supplies. It is hardly the time of the year for this branch of the trade to begin to develop, although after the Fourth of July jubiliations are over with it is likely there will be some demand begin to show up.

Receipts of hogs at river points to-day were very heavy, and the buying interest started out to lower prices. In this they did not succeed to any great extent, although the market was very late in getting started. The bulk of hogs sold steady to 5c. lower than on the previous day, with sales largely indicating a 2½c. decline. Bulk of hogs sold at \$5.95@6.00, with extreme tops making \$6.05.

There is no change to note in the condition of the sheep and lamb trade. The receipts are largely range stock at present, and are made up of lambs and yearlings. Prices have been holding about steady this week, but indications favor a lower level as the volume of range stock increases.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, July 1.

Fat cattle prices received a severe jolt last week and showed an average decline of fully 25c. Receipts were not at all excessive, but the warm weather had a tendency to cut down the demand for meat and advices from Eastern beef markets were generally unfavorable. This week, however, the market has shown a sharp recovery and fully half of last week's decline has been regained. The good, heavy cattle are now the prime favorites, as they are very scarce and all classes of buyers are discriminating against the light and unfinished grades that come in competition with Texas cattle. Prices range from \$4.60 to \$6.60, with the bulk of the fair to good grades around \$5.50@6.25. The cow market is simply demoralized, commission men and packers having come to no agreement over the matter of post-mortem inspection. Prices are very uneven, but there has been a notable increase in buying by country and local butchers. In stockers and feeders' trade has been very dull, and prices closed 20@40c. off. Trade will probably be dull until the Western rangers begin coming.

Hogs sold unevenly lower last week, but the market closed good and strong and values are now fully a dime higher than they were at the opening of last week. All classes of buyers are taking the good light and butcher weight hogs freely, but with the advent of genuine summer weather they have been harder than ever on the heavy and packing grades and the range of prices is comparatively wide. It is largely a matter of the size of the receipts, and dealers are not looking for very heavy supplies this summer. To-day they were about 8,000 hogs here and prices ruled a shade higher. Tops brought \$6.05, as against \$5.95 on last Monday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.90@5.97, as against \$5.80@5.85 a week ago.

Prices for sheep and lambs declined 15@25c. last week, and the tone to the trade was weak throughout. Few desirable fed sheep and lambs are coming now and it is rather too early to expect many western rangers. The quality as a rule is very poor and values are very uneven and uncertain.

**JOSEPH E. SCHOEN**

67-240 La Salle St., Chicago

Analytical and Consulting Chemist  
Chemical Engineer

SPECIALTIES—Packinghouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes



**NEW YORK LIVESTOCK**

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 1, 1907.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,417	—	2,003	30,032	10,338
Sixtieth street....	1,943	50	6,610	101	—
Fortieth street....	—	—	—	—	13,319
Lehigh Valley.....	6,200	—	114	2,240	—
Weehawken.....	250	—	—	—	—
Scattering.....	—	62	125	88	4,250
Totals.....	11,810	112	8,452	33,031	27,907
Totals last week.....	11,136	114	9,764	33,081	31,838

**WEEKLY EXPORTS.**

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Armenian.....	450	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Minnetonka.....	481	—	1,200
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. St. Paul.....	—	—	1,400
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Colorado.....	56	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Armenian.....	450	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minnetonka.....	450	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Armenian.....	—	—	2,750
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic.....	—	—	1,850
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Celtic.....	—	—	1,000
Morris Beef Co., Ss. St. Paul.....	—	—	1,000
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic.....	—	—	1,150
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Celtic.....	—	—	1,850
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul.....	—	—	1,200
Armour & Co., Ss. Minnetonka.....	—	—	1,500
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Armenian.....	—	—	1,050
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Celtic.....	—	—	1,050
Total exports.....	1,917	—	17,250
Total exports last week.....	2,250	210	16,050

**MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS**

WEEKLY REPORT TO JULY 1, 1907.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York.....	1,917	—	17,250
Boston.....	2,492	—	11,400
Baltimore.....	850	—	—
Philadelphia.....	—	—	1,260
Montreal.....	3,258	—	—
Exports to—			
London.....	3,081	—	10,500
Liverpool.....	3,916	—	19,410
Glasgow.....	1,113	—	—
Bristol.....	321	—	—
Hull.....	80	—	—
Totals to all ports.....	8,517	—	29,910
Totals to all ports last week.....	9,024	640	31,272

**SLAUGHTER REPORTS**

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers, for the week ending June 29:

**CATTLE.**

Chicago.....	27,211
Kansas City.....	20,171
St. Joseph.....	11,064
Cudahy.....	466
Sioux City.....	1,176
Wichita.....	589
New York and Jersey City.....	10,005
Ft. Worth.....	14,479
Detroit.....	585

**HOGS.**

Chicago.....	128,985
Kansas City.....	85,782
St. Joseph.....	51,353
Cudahy.....	17,692
Sioux City.....	28,718
Ottumwa.....	17,106
Cedar Rapids.....	12,237
Wichita.....	7,312
Bloomington.....	1,772
New York and Jersey City.....	27,907
Ft. Worth.....	5,597
Detroit.....	4,549

**SHEEP.**

Chicago.....	57,390
Kansas City.....	17,921
St. Joseph.....	10,351
Cudahy.....	293
Sioux City.....	201
Wichita.....	3
New York and Jersey City.....	33,631
Ft. Worth.....	1,359
Detroit.....	585

**RECEIPTS AT CENTERS**

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	400	9,090	3,000
Kansas City.....	100	5,000	500
South Omaha.....	600	8,200	—

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1907.

Chicago.....	20,000	35,000	15,000
Kansas City.....	10,000	8,000	8,000
South Omaha.....	3,000	8,500	7,000

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1907.

Chicago.....	14,000	18,000	8,000
Kansas City.....	8,000	15,000	8,000
South Omaha.....	2,000	18,500	3,500

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1907.

Chicago.....	13,000	31,000	13,000
Kansas City.....	3,000	10,000	3,000
South Omaha.....	700	12,000	2,000

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1907.

Holiday.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

Chicago.....	3,000	21,000	11,000
Kansas City.....	3,000	11,000	7,000
Omaha.....	800	4,000	2,000

**GENERAL MARKETS****LARD IN NEW YORK.**

Western steam, \$8.75; city steam, \$8.37½, refined, Continent, tcs., \$9.35; do., South America, tcs., \$10.15; kegs at \$11.15; compound, \$8.87½.

**HOG MARKETS, JULY 5.**

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 20,000; steady to shade higher; \$5.40@6.12½.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 11,000; steady; \$5.82½@5.95.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,500; strong; \$5.70@5.95.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 15,000; lower; \$6@6.20.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 15,300; 10c. lower; \$6.35@6.50.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; 10@15c. lower; \$6@6.30.

**LIVERPOOL.**

Liverpool, July 5.—Beef, extra India mess, 96s. 3d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 82s. 6d.; shoulders, 38s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 54s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 51s. 6d.; do., short ribs, 51s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 51s.; do., 45@50 lbs., 49s. 6d.; backs, 46s.; bellies, 48s. 6d. Tallow, 31s. 6d. Turpentine, 43s. Rosin, common, 11s. 7½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, 43s. 3d.; American refined, pails, 43s. 3d. Cheese, white, Canadian, new 55s., old 65s.; do., colored, 56s. for new and 67s. for old. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 44 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 35s. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 30s. 4½d. Linseed (London), La Plata, June and July, 42s. 9d. Calcutta, June and July, 43s. 7½d. Linseed oil (London), 25s. 4½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6½d.

**OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.**

The oleo market during the past week has been rather of a holiday character, very little doing and prices purely nominal. The butter markets in Europe are unchanged, with heavy stocks of low grades and the market weak. The neutral lard market is quiet, but there are many inquiries, especially for future shipment. Sellers, however, are not offering futures at present, except at a very high premium over prompt shipment.

**FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.****Provisions.**

The world's visible lard supply is 338,767 tcs., against 292,982 tcs. June 1, and 311,215 tcs. July 1, 1906. The increase for June, 1907, was 45,785 tcs., and in June, 1906, 61,211 tcs. The products market opened today rather easy, but not especially changed; but they were soon slightly lower, although the heavy supply was at rather firmer prices.

**Cottonseed Oil.**

There is a holiday look to the market, and with the dullness little variation to prices. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, July, at 56@57c.; September at 56@57c.; October at 52¼@53c.; November at 44@44¼c.; December at 41¼@42c.; January at 40½@41½c.

**Tallow.**

At the close of Wednesday there was a resale of 50 hhds. New York City at 6¼c., and

which prompted some of the city melters, then, also to sell at 6¼c. So that altogether 200 hhds. city were sold at 6¼c., and all for export. The weekly contracts were made, therefore, at 6¼c., instead of at 6¼c. The entire market shows the decline of ½c. Country made is selling at 6c. to 6¼c. for fair to prime, in tierces.

**Oleo Stearine.**

The sale in Boston of 50,000 pounds at 9c., noted in our review, has been followed by a sale in New York of 150,000 pounds at 9c. The market closed in New York at 9c., and in Chicago nominally 9¼c.

**BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.**

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., July 1.—The market for ammoniates the past month has been quiet. The sales reported from time to time during the month have been for prompt or nearby delivery, the sellers in all cases having made business possible by shading their prices; the unwillingness of all producers to make prices for deliveries beyond October or November has so far kept a number of buyers off of the market. We quote:

Ground tankage, 11 and 15, July-August, \$2.40 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, July-November, inclusive, \$2.80 and 10 per unit c. a. f. basis Charleston; unground tankage, 10 and 20, July-August, \$2.75 and 10 per unit c. a. f. basis Charleston; ground tankage, 8 and 10, July-August, \$19.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 6 and 25, \$18 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.55 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, July-November, inclusive, \$2.82½ per unit c. a. f. basis Charleston.

Nitrate of Soda.—Spot, \$2.47½ per 100 lbs.; July-December, \$2.47½ per 100 lbs.; August-September, \$2.45 per 100 lbs.; entire year, 1908, \$2.45 per 100 lbs.

**COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspren & Co.)

New York, July 3, 1907.—Market the past week has been very dull with almost nothing doing, being up a little one day and down the next, the traders showing no interest either way. Europe has lately dropped out of the market entirely and domestic demand is also very poor. Considering the bullish cotton report of yesterday an advance certainly could have been expected, but instead of that the market has shown a slight decline, which more than anything else shows the lack of interest on the part of speculators and dealers.

The crude oil mills seem disinclined to operate and very few offers are coming in. Under the circumstances expect the market to continue dull for quite some time to come with occasional small advances or declines. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, July, 57c.; September, 57c.; October, 52¾c.; November, 44¾c.; December, 42c.; January, 41¼c. Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 62c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 62c.

**PROCESS OF BLEACHING SOAP.**

In order to bleach soaps during the process of boiling, they are treated little by little in the kettle with a fresh solution of sodium hypochlorite prepared by mixing chloride of lime and sodium carbonate, preferably in equal quantities with water, and decanting the liquid from the insoluble calcium carbonate.

# Retail Section

## ANTI-SAUSAGE BILL KILLED.

The bill introduced in the New York Assembly by Mr. Glynn prohibiting the use of any cereals or any other substance except salt, sugar, saltpeter, spices and herbs in connection with meat in the manufacture of sausage, was killed by the adjournment of the legislature last week without acting on it. Indeed, the measure was not even reported out of committee.

This was not due so much to the general efforts of butchers and sausage-makers to kill the measure as it was to the course of the legislature in passing as little new legislation as possible. The bill had strong backing of the food faddist sort, and would have come dangerously near passing had it not been for other conditions which caused the law-makers to lose interest in such legislation. Opposition to it was not general or energetic on the part of the trade, though some of those interested did take the trouble to write to their assemblymen in protest.

It is very likely that a similar bill will be introduced at the next opportunity, and the trade should be prepared to fight it. What such a law means to every sausage-maker and butcher handling sausage is well known. Cereals are neither an adulterant nor a substitute in sausage-making. Their use in many kinds of sausage is necessary and their prohibition would only be an instance of faddism carried to an extreme.

## BUTCHERS' CONGRESS AT HAMBURG.

The International Butchers' Congress at Hamburg, Germany, last month is reported to have been a great success. There were over 500 delegates in attendance, mostly members of the German Federation of Butchers. Representatives were also present from all European countries, and fraternal delegates from Great Britain and the United States.

The congress heard addresses from delegates from various countries in several languages. Resolutions were adopted favoring united action on the part of the butchers of Continental countries to impress upon their governments the necessity of allowing the greatest freedom in the interchange of meat animals; also demanding a standard of meat inspection which should be uniform and should be recognized the world over.

A feature of the congress was the exhibition of meat products and also of meat appliances and shop equipment of all sorts, mostly of German manufacture. In the meat competitions a notable victory was that of William Simpson (Liverpool) Limited, who won first prize for his exhibit of tongues and beef briskets. Mr. Simpson is known equally well in Germany and the United States, and our products have no more enthusiastic advocate abroad.

## MILWAUKEE RETAIL MEAT LICENSE.

The Milwaukee city council is considering an ordinance to regulate the meat trade in that city. While following closely the regulations laid down by the federal government in

making meat inspections, it contains many features that apply peculiarly to local conditions. Markets are to be licensed at \$10 a year, and no meats may be offered for sale in Milwaukee that do not bear either a government or a city inspection stamp. Thirteen inspectors are provided, ten of whom are to be paid \$100 a month. The chief and his two assistants are to receive \$1,500 a year and \$125 a month respectively and are to be veterinary surgeons. A fee of ten cents a carcass is to be exacted for making inspections. Wherever the city inspection rules conflict, provision is made that the government rules are to prevail.

## BUTCHERS AND LICENSE QUESTION.

Test cases brought in the Buffalo courts to settle the right of outside butchers to do business in the city of Buffalo without obtaining a city license were decided last week. The court ruled that where an outside butcher delivered meat to a resident of the city when ordered by the latter, he could not be prosecuted for trading without a license, whether he was paid at his shop outside the city or not. But where the butcher or his agent solicited the order, then he was guilty. As long as the customer took the initiative, the outside butcher was immune, but if he did any soliciting he must have a license or be fined.

## RETAILERS FIGHT A PACKER.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Wilmington, Del., has caused the prosecution of the local manager of one of the big packing companies for alleged violation of a city ordinance which prohibits the sale of carcasses of sheep or lambs without removing heart, liver and lights. The retailers claim this manager has sold mutton carcasses at wholesale containing such organs. It is understood the trouble is due to competition between locally-killed small stock and stuff shipped in from the outside.

Want a good man? The best help can be secured through our Want Department.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Gus Karg will open a new meat market at Findlay, O.

U. M. Sterner has opened a new meat market at Allentown, Pa.

Hubbard & Dell have opened a meat market at Matawan, N. J.

A. Schulte has purchased the butcher shop of Geo. Lamp at Emerson, Neb.

O. Cluts has succeeded W. Hartwig in the meat business at Uehling, Neb.

The meat market of R. Kapitan at Nardin, Okla., has been destroyed by fire.

Fire destroyed the meat market of Baker & Robertson at Coffeyville, Kan.

The Kranvell meat market at Kramer, N. D., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of J. Poling at Goodland, Kan., has been destroyed by fire.

H. P. Fripp has sold his meat business at Quinter, Kas., to Peck & Farrand.

W. J. Kaser has sold his butcher shop at Osborne, Kas., to M. E. Kirkendall.

Z. W. Brought has purchased the butcher shop of Frank Kelly at Afton, I. T.

J. W. Fletcher has sold his butcher shop at Richmond, Mo., to J. J. Phillips.

Jos. Pratt has succeeded to the meat business of Pratt & Drew at Riceville, Ia.

D. N. Hatfield has sold his meat business at Pawnee, Okla., to Brandon & Elliott.

Eshorn & Lauten's meat market at Kingman, Ariz., has been destroyed by fire.

J. D. Quinn has sold out his meat business in Kansas City, Mo., to H. C. Hackett.

L. Brazeel has sold out his meat business at Osceola, Neb., to Brunz & Muhener.

Saum Brothers have purchased the butcher shop of Hoff Brothers at Lenora, Kas.

E. G. Robbins has purchased the butcher shop of Kelso & Barber at Pierce, Neb.

Gindear & Minear have sold their meat business at Canton, Kas., to L. L. Miller.

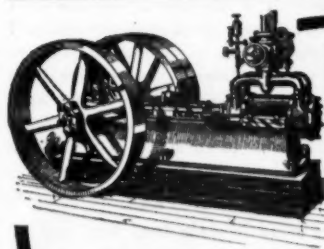
Mayers & Hupp have succeeded to the meat market of Wm. Hupp at Louisburg, Kas.

F. W. Neubauer has sold his meat market at Leavenworth, Kas., to W. P. Duncan.

G. H. Leininger has purchased the meat market of J. W. Landers at Arcadia, Neb.

The meat market of E. S. & W. W. O'Brien at Lovilia, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

Owen Minton has sold his meat business at Waterville, Wash., to Wetzel & Migge.



## FOR RESULTS USE BARBER REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

Simplicity, Efficiency, Economy and Reliability are features of the Improved Barber Machines. We build machines for every purpose. From 3 to 250 tons daily capacity. Above cut shows our Center Crank Belt Drive Compressor, the most successful small machine on the market. Can be driven by any kind of power. Every equipment backed by an iron clad guarantee. Write for our handsome new catalog and full information.

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AT  
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182-188 E. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.



The butcher shop of James M. Hopkins at Memphis, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire.

Harrison Brown has purchased the meat market of P. D. Solomon at Watonga, Okla.

The meat market of R. J. Charbonneau at Arnprior, Canada, has been destroyed by fire.

Miner & Cannon have succeeded to the meat market of Fred Miner at Greeley, Neb.

Adkins & Stout have succeeded to the meat business of Adkins Bros. at Bristow, I. T.

A. D. McFall has purchased the butcher shop of Bornhouser & Sons at Chetopa, Kas.

A. Piersall has succeeded to the meat business of Piersall & Kirkpatrick at Ainsworth, Neb.

Gross & Black have purchased the butcher shop of Warwick & Warwick at Berryville, Ark.

N. Anderson has added a stock of groceries to his meat business at Fullerton, N. D.

Thos. Hogsdon has added a meat department to his general store at Davenport, Wash.

The Lindsay Elite Market, of Ogden, Utah, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500.

Matthews Brothers have been succeeded in the meat business at Salix, Ia., by T. C. Matthews.

Dunlap & Wattenberger have succeeded to the meat business of J. A. & J. J. Dunlap at Milan, Mo.

R. J. Montgomery has succeeded to the meat business of Montgomery & Love at Meriden, Ia.

Claiborne & Williams have been succeeded in the meat business at Cherryvale, Kas., by J. L. Williams.

E. I. Mountain & Company have been succeeded in the meat business at Butte, Mont., by Guy Lewis.

G. F. Corner has purchased the meat and grocery business of Payne & Lander at Coffeyville, Kas.

Barwell & Hyatt have sold out their meat and grocery business at Tacoma, Wash., to McCadden & Lowman.

C. E. Connor and E. H. Borst have purchased the meat market of F. H. Morst at Colorado Springs, Colo.

G. H. Granger has purchased the interest of O. Granger in the meat firm of O. & G. H. Granger at Whitehall, N. Y.

The Veal Market Company, of Birmingham, Ala., has been incorporated with \$7,500 capital stock to deal in meat, fish, etc., by W. B. Veal, H. W. Sparks and J. D. Powell.

The Lynch & McKee Company, of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock to deal in provisions, produce, etc., by A. M. Lynch, J. E. McKee and George Flood.

The Curtis Provision Company, of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to deal in groceries and provisions. President, J. L. Sheehan; treasurer, J. A. Gustowski.

The Herman Alofsin Company, of Norwich, Conn., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock, to do a retail grocery and meat business. The incorporators are H. E., Harry and Saul Alofsin.

#### THE "STICKER" A GOOD CUSTOMER.

In the course of a conversation with a traveling man the other day he said: "Whenever I go into a town and find a man there who has been a customer of one of our competitors for years, I at once lay plans to land him as a customer of my house, because I know he is a good customer for any house. He will, in nearly every instance, tell me that there is no use talking to him, as he has been buying all his goods of that particular house and has no reason for changing. I generally tell him that he is exactly

the kind of a customer I want, for, if I can show him it is to his advantage to give me his business, instead of to the customary house, he will then be as loyal to my house as he now is to a competitor.

"I may not get my man for a year or so, but I eventually get him, and when I do, I know he will be with us for years, and we will get all his business, either by mail or when I go to his town, for he is a stickler."

Too many good business men are overlooking this point to-day. This traveler strikes right at the center of big business building when he goes after the customer who is an old customer of a good competitor, for his trade is well worth much effort to land; while the dealer who is easily persuaded to give you an order on short acquaintance is just as easily persuaded to give the next man an order, and as a result you never feel that you can depend upon his regular business.

This idea should be just as valuable to the retailer as to the manufacturer or jobber, for the retailer will also find that the "stickler" is a good customer.

#### SELECTING ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER.

In the selection of animals for meat health should be given first consideration. No matter how fat an animal may be or how good its form, if it be not in perfect health the best quality of meat cannot be obtained. If suffering from fever or any serious derangement of the system, the flesh will not be wholesome food.

Animals are often killed in the country slaughter houses and on the farms that are infected with lumpy jaw, tuberculosis, cholera, swine plague and other diseases of like nature. There is little direct evidence of harmful results from the use of such animals as food when in the early stages of disease, but since it is almost impossible to distinguish between the incipient and the fully developed forms of the disease, or to know when it becomes virulent, the safer course is to discourage the use of anything known to be in imperfect health.

Flesh from animals that have recovered from the ravages of disease before slaughter is not likely to cure well and is very difficult to keep after curing. Bruises, broken limbs, or like accidents all have the same effect on the meat as ill health, and unless the animals can be bled and dressed immediately after such accident, it is not best to use the meat for food. This would hold true, especially if there has been a rise of temperature of two degrees or more. A rise in temperature at or just previous to slaughtering is almost sure to result in stringy, gluey meat, and to create a tendency to sour in curing.

#### HAMBURG STEAK.

Hamburg steak is made from lean beef by running it through a sausage cutter. A very little fat should be added to the lean beef to make it juicy. It should be run through the cutter twice and salted slightly. A small amount of sugar-cured bacon is sometimes cut in with the beef to add flavor. Lean beef from the round makes the choicest Hamburg, but neck pieces, flanks, and trimmings are frequently used. Hamburg steak is never stuffed into casings, but is always left in bulk and made into patties for frying.

#### COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ABROAD.

(Concluded from page 28.)

During the month of May there was in progress an exhibition of the cafe, restaurant, and hotel industry. This exhibition is held annually, and is the only thing in the way of a fair or exposition held at Rotterdam. The English, Germans and French had various articles on exhibition. The margarine manufacturer was there with his stove showing how to cook with his goods, but there was not an American product of any kind to be found. The exhibition was in every way interesting and was largely attended.

In addition to the edible oils manufactured in this country, the following edible oils are imported:

	1906, lbs.	1905, lbs.	1904, lbs.
Oleo .....	122,394,800	114,241,600	103,056,800
Cotton .....	41,635,000	36,614,600	24,464,000
Rapeseed .....	824,800	1,177,000	2,563,800
Peanut .....	891,000	1,087,800	1,271,000
Sesame .....	583,000	154,000	129,800
Olive .....	499,400	596,200	473,000
All others .....	376,200	323,600	223,020

The largest part of these oils are absorbed by the margarine manufacturer. The export of margarine is as follows:

Year.	Edible, kilos.	Raw, kilos.
1906 .....	54,049,000	28,582,000
1905 .....	51,295,000	24,753,000
1904 .....	46,584,000	26,743,000
1900 .....	43,688,000	.....
1896 .....	42,643,000	.....

The average price for the best quality of edible margarine at Rotterdam was as follows: 1905, 58 guildens per 100 kilos; 1904, 47 guildens per 100 kilos; 1900, 80 guildens per 100 kilos; 1896, 36 guildens per 100 kilos. In 1906 Great Britain received 49,134,000 kilos of the edible margarine exported, and the remainder was divided about equally between Belgium, Prussia, and Norway. In 1906, Prussia absorbed 23,081,000 kilos of the raw margarine, and the remainder went to Belgium, Great Britain and Norway. The Netherlands exports some peanut oil in small quantities to the United States, Belgium, Prussia and Norway. The amount going to the latter country being for use in the fish industry.

#### To Extend the Use of Our Oil.

To extend the use of American cotton oil in the Netherlands it must be as a salad and cooking oil. The margarine manufacturer now uses as much cotton oil in the manufacture of his different grades of margarine as climatic conditions will permit, and so long as cotton oil remains the most profitable ingredient entering into the manufacture of this compound its consumption will not be curtailed. As a salad oil it will find its greatest competitor in the peanut oil manufactured in this country and the small amount of so-called Italian olive oil imported.

The oils as bottled in America are just as attractive as any you will find on this market, and if the peanut-oil manufacturer in this country can send his bottled oil into America I can see no reason why the American manufacturer should not send his original package into this country.

I am glad to advise that a prominent broker has entered into negotiations with American dealers looking forward to opening a store at this place where nothing but American cotton oil will be sold.

There is now in bonded warehouses at this place only 10,000 barrels of cotton oil against a usual stock of 40,000 for the same time of the year. It will take 50,000 barrels for this market before the new crop reaches here.

#### Our Linters But Little Used.

The Netherlands is not a large cotton manufacturing country, and the American linter has found but little use here. Some of the best grades are used in manufacturing bed covering. In the manufacture of the mattress kapok is extensively used. The imports of kapok in 1906 were 56,137 bales, and the average price 32 cents (Dutch) per pound (Dutch); and in 1905, 58,485 bales, the average price of which was about that of the preceding year. The price at this time (May 20) is 16 cents per pound.

# HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

## NO MEATS GROCERIES LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE OUR STORES WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY.

### GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending June 29th averaged 8.20 cents per pound.

All the wholesale houses were closed on the Fourth, as usual, and box managers and employes made the most of the day off.

Joseph Conron, president of the Conron Bros. Company, moved his family this week to his country home at Monticello, N. Y., where he has spent the summer for many years.

J. E. Otis, Jr., constructing architect for the Cudahy Packing Company, returned to New York this week after a stay of several months at Seattle, Wash., where he has been supervising some important construction work for his company.

Swift & Company opened their new branch house at Haverstraw on Monday, and Manager George W. Morley entertained quite a crowd from the city, as well as hundreds of local guests. The new plant is a handsome and modern meat box.

A state agricultural department official arrested Frank Peele, driver for a Jersey City concern, at Coney Island on Tuesday on a charge of selling oleomargarine in violation of the state law, which prohibits its sale in New York under any circumstances. The state agents have been trying for some time to catch agents or drivers for Jersey City dealers, and this is the first case they have landed. The man was held for trial.

#### SMALL STOCK MARKET DEAD.

Nothing more corpse-like than the local market for small stock at the present time could be imagined. Recently abnormally high live and dead cost, especially for mutton, just about choked off consumptive demand. Retailers put up their prices to a point where purchasers refused to look at such meat, and the result was that the demand fell to almost nothing. Instances have been known in the neighborhood of New York where every house in a town with a single exception stopped handling sheep and lambs altogether. A good deal the same situation existed in the city also. And just when they got out of the

trade the slump in the live market came and prices went way down. Prices for all small stock were way down this week, but retailers had not reduced their figures and as a result demand had not picked up at all. It will take some time for the consumptive demand to recover.

#### SMALL STOCK EMPLOYES OUTING.

The annual outing of the employes of the S. & S. small stock department occurs next Saturday afternoon, July 13, at Zehden's Pavilion, College Point, L. I. This picnic is one of the chief summer outings of the New York wholesale trade, and is noted for the fun that usually results. Manager Isaac Stiefel, of the small stock department, is president of the employes' association and directs the arrangements for the event, with the assistance of Assistant Manager Al Samuels, secretary, and Treasurer Joe Downey. H. Zengel is chairman of the arrangements committee.

The crowd will go to College Point in the forenoon and have breakfast there at 12 o'clock. At 2.30 the famous annual ball game will begin, after which the programme of field sports and races will be pulled off. This will include several freak races as well as the usual events. Then comes supper, and after that dancing begins. The S. & S. boys are weather mascots and have never yet had a stormy day; they say they are not afraid of the 13 hoodoo, either.

#### NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending June 29, 1907: Meat—Manhattan, 40,795 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,224 lbs.; Queens, 20 lbs.; total, 49,039 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 4,500 lbs.; Queens, 195 lbs.; total, 4,695 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 8,340 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,269 lbs.; Queens, 35 lbs.; total, 9,644 lbs.

#### MORRIS SMALL STOCK BOX CLOSED.

The small stock market operated by Morris & Company at 1st avenue and 44th street was closed this week, and no announcement was made as to whether it will be reopened. The company has killed sheep and calves here for its city trade for the past two years. It is presumed that the trade will be supplied hereafter from some of its other markets.

#### BENSEL DID GOOD WORK.

Meat men, in common with all other unfortunate residents of Manhattan, have been compelled by the strike of the garbage wagon drivers to live in an atmosphere for the past ten days compared to which the odor from an uninspected slaughterhouse was delightfully agreeable. After this no one can enter complaint about New York abattoirs. The stench that arose in every street, up town and down town, would put the "noisiest" fertilizer factory on the Jersey meadows to shame. When the situation got so bad that even the politicians could not stand it the Health Department was called on and Sanitary Superintendent Dr. Walter Bensel came to the rescue. Dr. Bensel, who has charge of meat and fish inspection in New York, put a big force of men and teams to work at once, under police guard, and even before the strikers returned to work he had done a great deal toward relieving the situation. But even the East Side wants no more such smells.

#### S. & S. ABATTOIR AT HAVERHILL.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company this week opened its recently-acquired abattoir at Haverhill, Mass., from which it will supply much of its New England small stock trade, and later may add the killing of cattle. The S. & S. Company recently purchased the Davis abattoir at Haverhill, but owing to the opposition of residents in the neighborhood, experienced much delay in securing a permit. This was later granted unanimously by the health board, however, and the property has now been renovated and improved and put in condition to conduct extensive killing operations. Killing of small stock for the Boston and adjacent markets begins next week. The question of supplying kosher beef for the Boston market from this point is now under consideration.

#### FIRE LOSS AT JAMESTOWN.

General Manager J. A. Howard, of the S. & S. Company, made a trip to the Jamestown Exposition this week to adjust the fire loss suffered at that point in the destruction of a section outside the exposition grounds where the company had its branch house. The building was damaged and the company's sales car on an adjoining track was destroyed, with its contents. Repairs are under way, however, and another car sent to the scene enabled the company to take care of its Exposition trade.



## MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

#### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Arenoff, A., 165 Brook Ave.; H. Brand.  
Feiorate, F., 327 E. 108th; United D. B. Co.  
Goldstein, B., 158 Suffolk; J. Levy.  
Gelbert, B., 225 Clinton; H. Brand.  
Huguenil, E., 1034 1st Ave.; A. J. Klinger.  
Haber, I., 146 Forsyth; J. Levy & Co.  
Levine, M., 65 E. 110th; United D. B. Co.  
Latella, F., 3294 Arthur Ave.; United D. B. Co.  
Minken, J., 326 Henry; United D. B. Co.  
Riccardi, F., 1195 Tremont Ave.; United D. B. Co.  
Rae, F., 29 Stanton; H. Brand.  
Romain, N., 316 E. 118th; E. Diamond.  
Schechter, A., 155 E. 103d; United D. B. Co.  
Sciurilla, R., 218 Thompson; H. Brand.  
Schulman, S., 214 Monroe; H. Brand.  
Sanicola, C., 229 Elizabeth; H. Brand.  
Secamie, R., 343 E. 13th; H. Brand.  
Vittozzi & Manzo, 84 Roosevelt; H. Brand.  
Vinicoff, W., 257 E. 3d; H. Brand.  
Vinicoff, I., 351 E. 10th; H. Brand.  
Winkler, M., 274 W. 143d; J. Levy Co.  
Zablowitz, W., 230 E. 119th; J. Levy.

#### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Flaxman, M., & M., 146 Forsyth; Harber.

#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Bobrowsky, Louis, 664 Rockaway Ave.; Julius Levy.  
Brown, J., 94 Middleton; United D. B. Co.  
Bufalo, Mary C., 1804 Bath Ave.; Joseph Rosenberg.  
Hasz, Hillel, 306 Bristol; Levy Bros.  
Pulay, Isaac, 101 Amboy; Levy Bros.  
Semrick, Abraham, 518 Dumont Ave.; Levy Bros.  
Sachs, Max, 626 Watkins; Herman Brand.  
Sciaco, Giovanni, 603 Flushing Ave.; Levy Bros.  
Wolovin, Sam, Middle Village, L. I.; J. Levy.

#### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Mandel, Moses J., 306 Bristol; Hillel Haas.

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

#### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Aronade, J., 218 St. Ann's Ave.; L. Cohn.  
Ashton, F., 93d and Madison Ave.; L. G. Bloomingdale.  
Canepa & Toscani, 5 Baxter; Bozzo, Bozzo & Mazzano.  
Gregorian Hotel; C. S. Averill.  
Heogney, D. S., 137 Columbus Ave.; Drosin Bros.  
Levine, L., 136 Monroe; K. Pascovitz.  
Bunnell, M. L., 526 Canal; Metropolitan Hotel & Co.  
Cookfan, J., 118 Centre; E. R. Biehler.  
Dudley, A. E., 312 Lenox Ave.; E. R. Biehler.  
Frankel, H., 508 11th Ave.; H. Y. Schmidt.  
Goldstein, M. & S., 147 Bleeker; J. Fleischer.  
Josephstahl, M., 119 Mercer; J. Lewis.  
Loeffler, H., 95 Spring; Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Co.  
Newman, M., 136 Prince; F. Herzog.  
Palmeri, A., 381 Broome; J. Lofrito.  
Staikos, G., 601 6th Ave.; J. Halgren.  
Cohn, L., 218 St. Ann's Ave.; J. Aronade.  
Hoefelder, J. J., 300 Fordham Rd.; K. M. Ziedrich.  
Kalchheim, H., 233 Rivington; Reichard & Kalchheim.  
Kreutz, J., 67 Manhattan; C. R. Wuerzburg.  
Liehteman, W., 235 7th Ave.; H. Garfinkel.  
Nitti, V., 159 7th Ave.; S. Savarece.  
Potezah, A., 357 E. 72d; Hoffmann & Gottlieb.  
Paulus, L., 51 W. 100th; H. Ritterbush.  
Seliger, M., 465 3d Ave.; B. Seliger.

Tirabassi, C., 2446 Amsterdam Ave.; M. Tirabassi.

#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Ebelt, Alfred H., 196 Wyckoff; Gustav E. Kumm.  
Yicolandis, Arthur, 349 Prospect Ave.; H. W. Adams.  
Carney, C., 905 Halsey; F. Wakefield.  
Layos, G., 118 Hamilton Ave.; E. R. Biehler.  
Rezinias, Nicholas, 19 Greenpoint Ave.; R. Senft.

#### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Johnson, Chas. T., 1056 Madison; Sarah M. Johnson.  
Wakefield, Frederick, 905 Halsey; C. Carney.

#### TEXAS COTTONSEED CRUSHERS.

(Concluded from page 15.)

I. Jalonick, manager of the insurance bureau, reported the work to be in a prosperous condition, with a membership of about 130 mills.

A feature of the first day was the address of L. C. Estes, of Groesbeck, the famous "Hog Heaven Farm" proprietor, on the feeding of cottonseed meal to hogs. Mr. Estes repeated his experiences and his views, as already set forth by him in The National Provisioner, and declared unequivocally that cotton meal was a safe and profitable hog feed. He was given an enthusiastic reception by the convention.

At the second day's meeting ex-president F. H. Bailey, of Paris, read an interesting paper on "Our Association," in which he set forth the benefits to be derived from association membership and work.

In the course of his report as chairman of the Texas publicity bureau, Jo W. Allison, of Ennis, said:

"The use of cottonseed oil as a cooking fat and for all edible purposes has, of course, long ago passed far beyond the stage of novelty or experiment and the question of its use is now simply that presented in the sale of all commodities—one of proper presentment and the necessary and constant supply. Unfortunately for the trade we represent, these two questions, which in all other trades are arising and being successfully answered every day, are with us, as yet, unsolved problems.

"For with us the curious commercial anomaly continues to exist, that manufacturing the best, the purest, the most palatable and nutritious edible oil and cooking fat the world has even known, no effort even in a remote degree commensurate with its importance has ever been made to advise the world of this fact.

"Producing a product for which the consumers stand anxiously waiting at our mill door, we continue with a stolid stupidity which is as remarkable as it is pitiful in its self-injury to blindly ignore them, and staring over their heads seek our buyer either in far away foreign lands, who must get our products heavily weighted with the added freights and customs duties, and in the face of the competition of all the world's products, or among those who use them, not in that condition of purity and excellence in which they leave your hands, but simply as a part of and for the improvement of the less valuable materials for which your products are making a market.

"This is a subject of infinite scope and importance and can hardly be touched upon in any report of this committee. Yet in it lies the very essence of the purpose for which this committee was created, and in it on vastly more extended lines than the association has ever yet contemplated only can be attained the benefits that need but the stretching forth of the hand to be ours.

"Indeed, it was in an effort to occupy the vast field that your committee undertook and carried to a most successful conclusion the public demonstration of the food value of cotton and products at the Texas State Fair

at Dallas and the International Fair at San Antonio last year."

Vice-president Ed. Woodall read a lengthy paper on "The Trust Hysteria," which has taken hold of everything and everybody in Texas in recent years, and illustrated the harm it had done to many legitimate enterprises and to the general welfare of the state. Among other things he said:

"Your particular industry has taken a worthless product of the farm and within a few years has developed it until it adds \$100,000,000 annually to the wealth of the South. You have had your periods of prosperity and adversity, a great many of you have seen your plants sold for their debts and others have been on the ragged edge of bankruptcy. Few, if any, fortunes have been made out of the business in which you are engaged; notwithstanding these facts all of you are considered as being members of a great trust. This ought not to be so.

"The spirit of the time appears to me to be drifting toward dangerous ends and public sentiment is being educated in a dangerous direction if we are to continue our wonderful development and prosperity, as undoubtedly a continual harassment and hindrance that are being levied against initiative, thrift and industry will not promote the development of our undeveloped resources.

"The disposition to tax many of our industries in strange and new found ways appears to me as a dangerous doctrine, and undoubtedly is a species of class legislation, and if allowed to run unmolested by a more just public sentiment, can but approach, if not end, in practical confiscation.

"The anti-trust laws are so rigid that even a technical violation is equivalent to confiscation of property. All natural laws have been forgotten and the rule now is to regulate every business possible by law. The laws are such that any united effort, energies or capital among the weak for their protection against the strong is violation, with such penalties as amount to annihilation.

"Unfortunately, numerically speaking, the business community constitutes a very small part of our population, for which reason the politician does not hesitate to use it for his own aggrandizement by creating against it an unjust public sentiment."

The following amendment to article 3 of the constitution was adopted: "When any member of a firm or an executive member of any corporation is a member of this association, he must assume full responsibility for the action of his firm or corporation in its relation to the members of the association, abide by its rules and laws and suffer any penalty imposed for infraction of them."

The amendment to article 4 changing the beginning of the fiscal year from August to June was adopted.

The last afternoon session was devoted to discussion and adoption of the trading rules. With but slight changes the rules were adopted. A lengthy discussion regarding excess of lint and hulls in cottonseed meal was participated in by a number of members. The matter was finally settled by changing the phrase "free from excess of hulls" to "free from excess of lint." This was the only point where there was a marked difference of opinion. The rules conform very nearly to the interstate rules adopted by the convention in Jamestown, but have been slightly altered in several instances to meet special conditions in Texas and the Territories.

In addition to the officers elected as named above, the following governing committee was chosen: Texas—L. H. Saunders, R. E. Montgomery, W. A. Sherman, C. H. Bencini, F. H. Bailey, H. E. Rathborne. Territories—E. G. Watkin, Geo. Dashner, J. W. Dupree, W. E. Hocker.

